

Four Lectures on
the History of Brunswick

by John McKeen

reproduced from a typescript
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introduced by Fred Koerber

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Portrait of John McKeen

from Wheeler & Wheeler's
History of Brunswick,
Topsham, and Harpswell, Maine
published by Alfred Mudge & Son,
Boston, 1878

Table of Contents

Portrait of John McKeen	4
Introduction by Fred Koerber	6
Preface	10
First Lecture	11
Second Lecture	26
Third Lecture	42
Fourth Lecture	60
Brunswick History: A Guide to Basic Sources at Curtis Memorial Library	77
Index	83

Introduction

In the winter of 1845-46 John McKeen gave a series of four lectures on the early settlement and growth of the town of Brunswick. The preciseness of names, dates, and locations shows a remarkable depth in researching local history. John McKeen, a member of a highly respected family, delivered these lectures at age 57. The McKeens' unique ties to Brunswick can be traced back through time to the religious strife that swept the British Isles prior to the American Revolution.

The Church of England was challenged by several reform sects. Among these were the 'Scotch-Irish' or members of the outlawed Presbyterian church. Driven from England, these Presbyterians sought freedom in Ireland; however, English rule and persecution followed them. To compound their problems Ireland suffered a terrible crop failure in 1716 and again in 1717. In 1718, one hundred and twenty Presbyterian families petitioned their English king for permission to emigrate to America. Governor Shute of Massachusetts welcomed these English settlers whom he hoped to "plant" in Maine in order to wrestle control of the province from French influence. Among the families that arrived in 1718 were the McKeens, Thorntons, Dunnings, and Stanwoods, all prominent names in the history of Brunswick. Although some families did settle in Wiscasset and Brunswick, many, including the McKeens, established themselves in Londonderry, New Hampshire.

The McKeen family moved to Brunswick in 1802 when Reverend Joseph McKeen, a former pastor in Beverly, Massachusetts, was

chosen as Bowdoin College's first president. Although moving to a new community the McKeens probably had knowledge of the local families that had emigrated in 1718 with Joseph's grandfather. Reverend McKeen's term at Bowdoin was brief but his three sons had a profound impact on the community. Joseph, the eldest, was a banker, railroad trustee, and treasurer of Bowdoin College; John was a businessman as well as an overseer of the college; James, a physician, was a professor of medicine at Bowdoin. All three sons shared an appreciation of history.

John, however, was most active in preserving local antiquity. As town clerk from 1821-1837 he came across many old deeds, maps, and records. These he organized into a series of portfolios called The Pejepscot Papers. Recognizing the need to safeguard these and other historical documents, John McKeen was a prime organizer in the founding of the Maine Historical Society.

In their book History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell, Maine George and Henry Wheeler recognized the contributions of John McKeen to preserving the history of Brunswick and dedicated their book to the man whose lectures and recollections inspired them.

by Fred Koerber,
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Four Lectures on
the History of Brunswick

by John McKeen

Preface to the
- History of Brunswick -

There is underlying our recorded History some facts and undoubted indication and statements of some fortuitous visits to our country upon which we can say but little more than to state the facts and make our own conclusions. We find in various parts of New England French names given to various places, -before we have any records of any of the civilized nations having been here. And indeed we find a statement of the fact of the French nation being acquainted with the country and its resources long prior to the date of the De Mont Patent which was in 1603. Our earliest voyagers found some of the natives clothed in European Fabrics, and in possession of knives and trinkets which must have originated from the Old World. These considerations are sufficient to authorize us to believe that there may yet be found in the archives of the French nation some accounts which may illustrate a still earlier history of visits to this country, and something relating to the natives and their geographical settlements. In anticipation we have leave to make such conjecture as the case will admit. As the Patent states they have gained their information from those who have travelled over the country, we may first conclude there was a way over which they had passed and repassed. As the natives of the St. Lawrence tribes had a trail to the Mississippi over which Ralle travelled we may conclude by parity of reason that there was a trail all along our coast from Canada to Georgia, especially when we consider that the natives at this early period were very numerous on our shores. Again we believe this trail may be discovered and rendered morally certain from the fact that nearly one hundred miles of it may be so identified as to be in the highest degree probable. Which may be rendered more so from the fact that traditionary Carrying Places, and landings have been handed down from very remote antiquity. Considering the fact probable that there was a trail - and that it extended the length of our land. Also admitting the fact that there were vestiges of this region having been before visited by the French. And indeed they declare in the Patent given by Henry 4th of France that if they had not a possession they must have had a general knowledge of our Geography. And although this Patent might have intended to convey all of the Country between the parallels of Latitudes 40 and 46. A knowledge they might have had because they had seen and trodden upon the soil. And indeed, in the very earliest periods discovery was considered sufficient ground for claim, as at a subsequent time, although they might have claimed to the extent of the Patent, yet in some way or other they became limited in their south and westerly direction, when their boundary was made by a line drawn from Pemaquid to Merrymeeting Bay, and so continuous up the Sagadahoc, as the Pejepscot at this early period was called. But it is very doubtful if ever their claim here had any pretensions to any thing like the possession they had below the Kennebeck.

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The History of Brunswick

by

John McKeen

- Four Lectures -

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There is nothing very wonderful in the History of Brunswick, and yet there is much that is interesting to be recorded and related respecting the early settlement, its beginning, its progress, the character of the inhabitants, their employment, their privations, dangers and suffering. These have a local interest, which must, of course be confined to those who live among us, and enter into all the feelings and associations which we naturally indulge to the place of our home.

In giving some sketches of Brunswick I shall be unable to lay them before you in chronological order as I have not the material for giving any regular detailed annals of our history; and what I have to say must, from necessity, be imperfect and rather desultory and unmethodical. I would remark that before any settlement was ever effected in the region round about here, the river had been visited by Weymouth and Popham, as was mentioned, and a little above these falls. This in the year 1606. About the year 1611 some European with a view of obtaining geographical information, and the resources and advantages for trade, came into the Sagadahoc, manned two whale boats, came up this river as far as the falls, dragged one of their boats over the falls and went a short distance above. They represented that in passing the falls the shores were covered with large oaks, which almost overshadowed the river and rendered the scenery wild and romantick and particularly interesting.

Both sides of the river was originally called Pejepscot, or Pejepscook, taking the name of the river. The meaning of this Indian word is understood to be crooked, like a diving snake. How this definition or similitude of the meandering of a water-snake will apply to this portion of the river and falls I must leave to yourselves to imagine. Here about these falls was the headquarters of the once powerful tribe of the Pejepscot Indians, which became very early extinct; and here, was subsequently the rendezvous of several tribes of Indians, particularly the Androscoggin Tribe.

The first English settlers of whom we have any account were Thomas Purchase (and George Weymouth). They came and took possession of the land on both sides of the river under a patent derived through Ferdinando Gorges, from the King of Great Brittain. Of this patent nothing is very definitely known, but its existence is recognised in all ancient papers relating to this portion of the country. Especially by the transactions that took place between Mr. Purchase and John Winthrop in behalf of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay A.D. 1639. When it was granted by Mr. Purchase that Massachusetts should have jurisdiction forever over all that tract of land at Pejepscot upon both sides of the river, being four miles square toward the sea, with all the liberties and privileges belonging thereto, for the purpose of settling an English

Colony when it should be found expedient. Mr. Purchase reserves to himself, his heirs and assigns the improved lands then in his possession. Mr. Purchase continues to reside here, and in 1654 he, with a number of others, took the oath of allegiance to the Plymouth Company at the house of Thomas . . . ley, at Merrymeeting Bay, which was near the mouth of Eastern river, now called Dresden. From the records of York Court it appears that Mr. Purchase still resided here in 1657 when he was called to answer to an action brought against him by the widow Elizabeth Way. At this time it was a matter of doubt whether Pejepscot was under the jurisdiction of the Court, and it was referred to the General Court in Massachusetts. In the Legislature there was a difference of opinion on the subject and they appointed Mountjoy to run the easterly line of Massachusetts and found that it extended to the mouth of the Sagadahoc. We hear of Purchase again at a temporary Court at York where he was interested in the existing government at that place. We hear of him again at the commencement of King Philip's war in 1675 about the beginning of September when twenty or more Indians robbed his house of ardent spirits, injured his beds and furniture, but no incivilities offered to the persons of his wife and children. He with his family very soon made their escape. The whereabouts of Mr. Purchase's residence has been much disputed. Some will have it that he resided at the Ten-Mile Falls, near the mouth of Sabbattus river, and ancient and respectable men have testified to the spot. Many as respectable and ancient men have also testified that he must have lived on Merrymeeting Bay, near the northeast corner of this town, and they show the spot which tradition has given them as the spot where he lived. Both opinions may be correct, for he probably lived sometime at Merrymeeting Bay, but afterward moved farther up the river, where it is supposed he resided when he was robbed. His business was trading for fur and pelts, as this was a very lucrative business, and many had entered into it about the Bay. He moved further up the Pejepscot to be more in the way of commanding the trade of the river.

Mr. Purchase traded not only in fur and pelts, but in putting up salmon and Sturgeon. By a deposition given in 1683 it would appear that in three weeks he packed 37 barrels of salmon, besides many barrels of Sturgeon.-that he lived at Pejepscot in a fair stone house, that he was Commissioner under Ferdinando Gorges, and afterward agent for Mr. Rigby, and continued Magistrate under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts subsequently and that he was a servant to King Charles I of blessed memory about the beginning of his reign,-that he sent to England to recover his Patent.

The whereabouts of Mr. Purchase's family we know nothing only from the deed given Mr. Wharton, in which it appears that his widow married Sir Christopher Gardiner. (See Folsom - 3rd Vol. Coll. my article).

Remarks about the Plague: In 1607 the whole country was laid desolate. The Plague raged in 1677. . . destroyed.

Of Mr. Way very little is known. It has been supposed that he lived near these falls. At his decease, the widow had some difficulty with Mr. Purchase, which was carried into the law, as we have before mentioned. Mr. Purchase had collected a considerable number of settlers in this town, at Middle Bay, and at Maquoit. Among them we find the names of the following persons viz: John Cleaver and Benjamin Marston at Middle Bays; Thomas Reding at Mare Point. He lived on what is now called White's Island, which he acknowledged

in his Deed given 1685, and which was owned by Mr. Purchase. He died and his widow married Nicholas White, hence the name is continued to this day. Thomas Haynes, George and Andrew Phippenney and James Carter, likewise lived on the point, but further down. John Swain, Thomas Kimball, John Sears, Thomas Wharton, Samuel Libby, Henry Webb, Edward Creeb and Robert Jordan, all lived in and about Maquoit Bay prior to 1700. There were many other settlers but they had no deeds to their lands recorded and, of course, their names have not been preserved.

It may be inquired at what time did Mr. Purchase and Way come here and settle. It appears from an ancient deed that they came here in the 3rd year of Charles 11- 1627, when he began to improve and plant the land. The time of their settlement, made in Warumbo Deed, would make it two years earlier. Of the religious character of these settlers we know but little or nothing, if they had any. By the charter given to Ferdinando Gorges by King Charles, it appears that the religion of the Church of England was to be the established religion of the country. How much was ever done to establish it, is not known. Gorges did something toward introducing the order into Maine. He was instrumental in bringing the Reverend Robert Jordan to Spurwick and Black Point. As this Robert Jordan was among our settlers seemed ever contented to this day. Above was one of the sons of this Clergyman. I will be a little more particular. This Clergyman settled as minister of Spurwick and Black Point, about the year 1640, and married the only daughter of John Winter, one of the earliest planters and Possessing a large property. By her he had 6 sons: John, Robert, Dominicus, Jededeah, Samuel and Jeremiah. He was driven from Spurwick in 1675, and his property destroyed by the Indians in Philip's war. He afterward laboured as a minister at Portsmouth. His sons, some of them, returned to their father's lands in Spurwick after the Philip's war, and their descendants have become very numerous. This second Robert settled in this town, was driven off by the Indians, but afterward returned. This branch of the family continue to this day in their descendants. The christening Baran, which is a curiously wrought one, hewen of brass, has been handed down in the family to the present day and is in the keeping of Dominicus Jordan of Harpswell. The family of Jordans in their ancestry may be considered the oldest on the list of inhabitants. I should have before mentioned that before Philip's war there were a number settled in Topsham, on Merrymeeting Bay and thereabouts. The lands on muddy river were bought and improved by Thomas York and his brother, from two Indians, Sereumpkin and Decele Robbin in the year 1670. Thomas Gyles settled on pleasant point. He had a son, who was subsequently Commander of Fort George, and, I believe, was the Agent in building it. Alexander Thowit and Richard Collicut settled on the part of the Bay opposite Mr. Fulton's. These were all driven away in the time of King Philip's war. Mr. Collicut finished his days in the vicinity of Dorchester. As these persons, nor their representatives never appeared to reclaim their lands. It was for a long time a wonder to the succeeding settlers, who could ever have lived there? And the Reverend Mr. Ellis made a communication to the Historical Society of Massachusetts in 1795, particularly describing the cellers, -showing certainly the traces of civilization, and fixing the time when they were abandoned by cutting down an oak which grew out of one of the cellers, and counting the concentric circles which indicates the years growth.

These early settlers had always lived in friendly intercourse with the Indians, and their principal business was trading with

the natives for fur and pelts, and subsequently for river fish, staves and other lumber, for it has been remarked by the early settlers, that the ground now covered by the two villages were formerly of oak. Capt. David Dunning the, father of the late John Dunning, has informed us that when he first came here, the upper plains were almost barren of any growth, with now and then a cops or collection of small pines. They used to get their wood from the plains which was laying about as rotten, or partially burnt. And generally the wood was the half burnt, half rotten Beach particularly the heart of it. The uniformity in the appearance of the present growth indicates that it might have succeeded some general destruction. While the plains were in this burnt state tradition informs us that the Indians used to raise their corn upon it.

We have before mentioned the assault made upon Mr. Purchase's family, and the depredations on his property. As this was the first outrage committed by the Indians after having lived upon peaceable terms for nearly fifty years with the English. It may be well to be a little more particular and give the cause and the results of outrages which followed. This war was not brought about by any difficulties which had happened between our citizens and the Indians, for they lived upon the most friendly terms, and seemed far from shewing any feeling of hostility. King Philip's war commenced on the 20th of June, and information was immediately communicated to all the tribes at the Eastward. Notwithstanding, they had been advised of the course of the Western Indians, they continued apparently friendly and took unusual pains in professing their friendship. All the while it was observable they were maturing some designs among themselves for they were seen in little groups, and apparently communicating something which they wished all should not hear. On the 11th of July, the next month, expresses were received which in connection with which had been observed developed their true character. That they were determined to join the Western Indians in a war of extermination. The tribes on this river would enter into it with all their might for the Androscoggin tribe were always full of fight and ready to use the tomahawk and scalping knife. Accordingly, Robinhood, the principal sachem of the Androscoggin was among the first to fight and at the head of his clan in the unprovoked attack on Mr. Purchase. It is not known how many inhabitants there were at this time in this vicinity, but it is probable beside those mentioned there were something like twenty families more. The alarm occasioned by the sudden and unexpected hostility of the Indians was very soon extensively spread both among those on the river about Maquoit and Middle Bay, and in other parts of Casco Bay. Amid the confusion that such a state of things must produce, it is probable that all would fight for the security of their families and such loose property as they could carry with them, and leave their fields etc., to be attended to afterward. This place, at that time, was noted for the production of Indian Corn. The soil was easily cultivated, being light and recently burnt over, and in a productive state. After securing their families and furniture at some safe retreat, Mr. Hubbard informs that a sloop with twenty men and two boats came back for the purpose of gathering their corn and securing such other things as they could carry with them. On their landing, probably at Maquoit or Middle Bay, they found their houses in the occupation of the Indians. They went in the rear of them, unnoticed, for the purpose of cutting off their retreat to Pejepscoot River. As they approached the Indians discovered them and ran toward the Bay. They killed only two or three of them. Another was wounded, but not so much as to prevent his escape to Pejepscoot river.

Our settlers then went to work gathering their corn and such other articles as could be removed, loading their sloop and boats. The Indian who was wounded and escaped toward the river communicated the information and the Indians there resolved upon immediate revenge, and made a sudden and violent attack upon our unwary settlers, routed them and put them to flight, and it was with the greatest difficulty they reached their sloop, leaving their boats laden with their corn. These events struck our infant settlement with terror and dismay, and induced them to forsake everything, and with their families to flee to their strongholds. The savages spread in every direction, carrying death and destruction in their path and in a short time all our town became desolate. This war continued until Nov. 13, 1676 when a treaty was concluded with the Eastern tribes of Indians through Mugg, their Agent. In this treaty it is provided that if the Androscoggin tribe do not hold to their agreement then they would treat them as enemies, and take up arms against them. This treaty was faithfully adhered to by the Penobscot tribe and carried out in their influence upon the other tribes. Although there was occasionally some disturbances, there was nothing so serious as to discourage the English from settling along on our frontier. Peace seemed permanently established, and the alarm of the people had subsided and a disposition to resettle our waste places became general. Many who had been driven away returned to recover their possessions to be disposed of, rather than hazard another settlement. I should have mentioned before that Merriconeeg and Sebascoodigan Island had been purchased by Nicholas Shapleigh of the Indians about the year 1650. The consideration was a considerable sum of wampum, furs, several guns and a parcel of tobacco. The names of the Indians are not given. Mr. Francis Small built a house on the Island and lived there sometime with his family. He held under Mr. Shapleigh. The value and validity of titles to the lands was very much discussed in these days. If they could have but one title - the Indian deed was generally preferred before those given by the state or from the Crown. But a title coming from all of them, was generally sought. The Indians were a wandering faithless race, having no particular place of residence, still claiming to hold large territories in general. The only claim they could set up was a kind of possession for the purpose of hunting, and they might well set up this kind of possession against all who claimed by the same tenure. The Androscoggin had their boundaries, the Pejepscot theirs and the Penobscots theirs, and intrusion of each upon the other might be termed a trespass. Thirty Indians require for their maintenance and support territory enough to employ 5000 in a civilized state, in improving and cultivating the land. Such possessions ought not and could not impede the progress of civilization. Such possessions claimed by wandering tribes spending their time in hunting and fishing must fall before the march of civilization. Hence we find many seeking first an Indian title then a confirmation from the Crown or State. Some of these titles fell into the hand of Richard Wharton, an eminent lawyer as well as merchant and resident in Boston. He bought of the heirs of Thomas Purchase, or rather of his widow who had married John Blaney of Lynn, on both sides of Pejepscot river. She was administratrix and sold for the benefit of herself and children. The consideration was 150 pounds and seven hundred acres of land. These lots were reserved upon the town plan, but as they were never claimed, the Proprietors sold to Buffam a part of which is the farm where Capt. Adams lives. Mr. Wharton likewise purchased of the heirs of Mr. George Way who lived in Hartford in Connecticut. The consideration was 100 pounds for this interest held

in common with the heirs of Mr. Purchase. He also purchased of the heirs of Nicholas Shapleigh Sebascodegigan and Merriconeeg. The consideration for this purchase was 208 pounds New England money. After the purchase of the above titles he found them encumbered by an Indian deed to John Parker, as the consideration was rather curious I will mention it: one beaver skin received, and the yearly rent of one bushel of corn and a quart of liquor, to be paid at or before the 25th day of Dec., being Christmas Day. The date of this deed was 1666. Having these deeds and desirous of having them confirmed and extending and enlarging his purchase still further, he meets the Sachems, the principal men of the Androscoggin tribe at the Fort in Pejepscot. There is some uncertainty about the location of this fort. The late John Merrill Esq., was of the opinion that it was situated on the Island near the Toll house. He was informed by old people when he came to Topsham in 1760 that there had been the remains of an old fort, and many skeletons of Indians and their implements of stone were found there. And I could remark here, that the very early settlers had a tradition that the Pejepscot tribes were swept away by a destructive pestilence which prevailed not long before the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers, and were left unburied on the ground.

In this Fort (on the Island between this town and Topsham) a bargain is concluded, and the consideration is expressed in the deed in the following language, viz: "To encourage the said Richard Wharton to settle an English town and promote the Salmon and Sturgeon Fishing, by which we promise ourselves great supplies and relief. Therefore, and for other good causes and considerations and especially for and in consideration of a valuable sum received in merchandise", and the deed is executed and signed, with the provision that nothing in this deed be construed to deprive us, the said Sagamores our Successors or People from improving our antient planting grounds, nor from hunting, nor from hunting in any of the said land being not enclosed, nor in fishing for our own provision so long as no damage shall be done to the English Fishing. This deed was executed at said Fort in Pejepscot the 7th day of July 1684, and is signed by Warumber, Darumkine, Wihiwermie, Wedon, Domhegon, Nehonongasset and Numbessewie, in the presence of six witnesses. These are a number of acknowledgements and endorsements on the deed going to confirm its validity; with acknowledgement of delivery by Warumbee (old spelling) of possession Livery and Seizen by Turf and Twig and Bottle of water taken by himself off the land and out of the Maine river above Androscoggin Falls." This deed was not only acknowledged here, but four days afterward at the uppermost of Androscoggin Falls. After these purchases were effected Mr. Wharton went to England and applied to the Crown for a Patent, and there is a copy of a report and draft of a Patent, dated Whitehall, Sept., 9th, 1685, with a report of the Attorney-General in its favor. This copy is attested by Popple. Mr. Wharton, it appears, was at great labor in establishing his title, but before he had completed it he died. His design in the purchase of this territory appears from reading the copy of the Patent which I have. And it would seem that he was to use and exercise such power, jurisdiction and privilege as are ordinarily used and exercised by Lord of Manoir.

Peace had continued for some years, and Pejepscot was resettled under the auspices of Mr. Wharton and his agents, but of the extent and number of the settlements but little is known.

In our last we brought forward a copy of the manuscript Journal of James Gyles which was found in Princeton, New Jersey by Bishop Burgess. This introduced to our country a stranger, who had never before

appeared in our history. The relation bears the evidence of truthfulness from beginning to end. We are now inclined to the opinion that this James Gyles was the ancestor, who purchased the land of the,cultivated the farm and built the house on Muddy River in Topsham,-and that Thomas Gyles, the son, who might have lived with him, and may have been knowing to the purchase . It is certain that James, the father, did not return, but that Thomas was in possession afterward when the war ended and peace had taken place, and continued to reside there until the war of 1688 broke out. The Indians killed his wife while she was picking beans in the garden, and when he was driven away by the Indians and went to Pemaquid, where he purchased land and made his permanent residence. He was appointed Chief Justice of the County of Cornwall erected by Governor Donglen. Judge Gyles never after returned to Topsham.

In 1718 when many were looking up the land claims of their ancestors, John and Thomas Gyles, with their sisters took several Depositions to probe the right of their father, Thomas Gyles, at Muddy River in Topsham. Among various Depositions we have that of Terramugus who lived in or about the cove in Topsham.....of Dr. McKeen's residence. He testifies that he was the son of Darumkin, who was the rightful owner of the land, that he was present when his father sold to Mr. Thomas Gyles, and delivered it (tho' but a boy). "I well remember the names of the persons present, the English as well as Indians", and said he was desired to keep it in memory, and to hand it down to his son, and to tell him to hand it down to his son, and so from generation to generation. One John Young was present and was desired to write it down."

This is acknowledged before Samuel Moody Esq., of Brunswick, Justice of Peace, July 18, 1718, and recorded in York Records. All of the Deposition given go to prove that the son was the purchaser of the farm and not James, as set forth in the Journal. It must all, however, have reference to the same transaction. So that Thomas Gyles lived about the Bay three or four years after he reclaimed his father's farm, and Mrs. York and Thomas had returned to their possessions and were living very near Mr. Gyles.

Mr. Thomas Stevens lived on the Bay this side of the river, near the thoroughfare to New Meadows river. He was a trader, and went sometimes up the Kennebec to trade in pelts and furs. When he died his wife followed the same business,-trading and speculating in lands to sell again to new settlers. Other persons had settled at the falls, some at New Meadows, Sebascoodiggin, Merriconeag, Middle Bay, Mare Point and Maquoit.

The restless Indians at the instigation of the French were occasionally making inroads upon the settlers, taking their property, killing their cattle and carrying away captives. Edmond Andross was at this time Governor of Massachusetts. Complaints were forwarded to him of the aggressions of the Indians from all our sea-board settlements. He, at first, resorted to mild measures in treating with the savages, but he soon found they were useless. He resolved that they must be subdued and brought into subjection by a military force. He accordingly collected an army of from five-hundred to two thousand men, and with a part of his council, marched at the head of them along the Frontier settlements with the express purpose of relieving the plantation at Pejepscot. Mr. Wharton had been one of his counsel, and a man of character and great influence, and the interest which he had here probably induced the Governor to name this place particularly. It was

in the middle of November 1688, and the weather was exceedingly cold, the snow deep and the travelling extremely tedious. On his arrival here he determined to erect a strong fort near the falls. He set a part of his men at work under the direction of Anthony Brockhold, one of his council, and proceeded with the rest of his forces to Pemaquid. This fort was built with stone. It was large and very zigzag. This fort, erected by the order of Sir Edmond was situated where the Factory store now stands. It was called Pejepscoot fort. The remains of the wall has, within a few years, been dug up. It was bedded in the ground about four feet. An attempt was once made to blow it up by digging a subterranean passage and placing powder under the Fort. One Bombazeen, a Frenchman, was the leader in the business. But the project was frustrated by a sudden and unexpected arrival of English forces, who came in shallops up the river. Formerly the river was navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons or more. They had commenced at the gully westward from the factory store and had almost reached the fort. The depression on the surface of the ground occasioned by the digging has been visible until within fifty years. Sometime since in digging up the ground where the fort stood the remains of a chimney was found which covered the skeleton of a man, with a pair of steelyards and a gun, with some other things, which are still preserved. I have in my possession a hook and trammel which was dug out of the ruins. This Fort was probably never of much service. The design of the Governor was never carried out. The Revolution took place in England and he was required to leave, and left the Country immediately and but a few months after he first came here. There were a number of traditions respecting the demolishing of this Fort, but so vague and uncertain as not to be relied upon. Governor Sullivan intimates that this Fort was situated at Maquoit. But this appears not to be the fact. Besides, on examination of Colonel Church, his visit here, when compared with Cotton Mather's account of the same enterprise - it is evident that Pejepscoot Fort was situated where we have placed it. Governor Sullivan was engaged as counsel against the Pejepscoot Company, and it was not convenient to locate it anywhere else than at Maquoit. And, indeed, he avoids any definite assertion about it, for the reason that the case was then pending in which were involved a large number of Historical facts which were to be established by legal evidence. These evidences develop many of the facts which I lay before you, and which are in my possession. It has been remarked that we did not know how much of a settlement was made between the time of Mr. Wharton's purchase and 1690. The inhabitants suffered much from the Indians, but were not driven away. They had resettled the town, and, since the purchase of Wharton, were so much encouraged, that they proceeded to lay out their lots, erected buildings, began to cultivate the ground, and organise a town. There were strong reasons to believe the settlement would be permanent. Mr. Wharton, by his purchase, had quited the Indians, and they had given him the strongest assurance of mutual good feelings, and besides, the peace which had been concluded with the Penobscots, had an influence upon the other tribes to the same pacific course. A prospect, apparently so full of promise was soon blasted, - and the town which was so flourishing, was, in the spring of 1690, wholly destroyed and depopulated, and the fort had fallen into the hands of the Savages. The object of the Indians seemed to be the entire extirpation of the English once more, and success had almost crowned their efforts. At this time there was a general league formed

of most of the Eastern Indians, and those of the West, and all enlisted in the same cause. Their principal rendezvous was at Pejepscot Fort and Merrymeeting Bay - and here they reigned Lords of the soil. Exercising the most cruel acts of barbarity that their fiendish minds could suggest, and demolishing every vestige of civilization they could lay their unhallowed hands upon. But such activities did not go long unpunished. In September of this year, 1690, the Governor of Massachusetts united with New Plymouth and Mewhampshire in sending Colonel Church to the plantation at Pejepscot. He was immediately dispatched with the forces provided for him, together with a company of Indians, which had served under him in several of his military enterprises. On his way here he called at Piscataqua and received their forces, which increased his number to three hundred and fifty men. In his additional instructions he was directed, not only to visit Pejepscot, but Ammesscoggin. (They were, at this period, known as different places). Having his men on board his vessels, they sailed, and with a fair wind soon arrived into Maquoit Bay. Immediately on his landing he marched to Pejepscot Fort, but found nothing there. He then marched to Ammesscoggin to attack the Indians at their headquarters, where they had a fort on the North side of the river. This was not built of stone, but of timber placed perpendicularly and fixed in the ground. It was about fifty miles, or more, up the river to a place called Rocamoco, afterward Jay Point and, I believe, now Canton. The track they followed lay on this side of the river and could not present many obstructions to the traveller if we may form an opinion from the rapidity of their movements. When they arrived opposite Androscoggin Fort, a part of the forces forded the river and ran into the South entrance. Many of the Indians made their escape, ran up the river. Church pursued them, killed some, others made their escape by running under the great falls between the cascade and the rock. These falls were, in these days, called the great Ammesscoggin falls, but more recently the Pennacook falls. Persons now living about these falls may be disposed to consider this a mistake, but the evidence of the fact that it was formerly so is taken from the Deposition of Colonel Lithgow and Joseph Walker, but the latter remarks that it was only so when the river was high. How these falls acquired the name of Pennacook falls has been a considerable object of enquiry. It is now generally believed that a Colony from the Pennacooks of New Hampshire settled here. It is a known fact that a number of them separated and migrated Eastward. At this place Colonel Church took some prisoners, killed twenty, burned their fort and found but little worth bringing away. To shew the strength and hardihood and iron nerve of men and soldiers in those days, I will be more particular and give the dates shewing the extraordinary rapidity of their movements. Colonel Church was at Rocamoco September 14th, when he arrived making five days from the Piscataqua which he left on the 9th. He returned to Pejepscot, went to Maquoit, embarked on board their transports, sailed for Winter Harbor, arrived there, received information of an intended rendezvous of the Indians on Pejepscot Plains, also of a quantity of Beaver concealed there, - returned, found the Beaver and other fur, ransacked the Plains for the Indians, and were at Cape Elizabeth, on their way back, September 21st, - in all, 12 days. There Colonel Church had a considerable difficulty with his men, - he was desirous of waiting the arrival of the Indians at their intended rendezvous in this place - but No, his men had got the plunder, they were satisfied, and became restless and resolutely intent upon returning home, and would wait no longer for the sake of meeting the Indians. All Colonel Church's remonstrations were ineffectual, - he was obliged to return, and it was at Cape Elizabeth he met Indians, had a conflict with them and took some prisoners. The last circumstance I mention because Cotton Mather states it as having happened here.

In July, 1691 the inhabitants of Piscataqua and thereabouts became anxious about their friends at the Eastward and were desirous of extending relief to them. Accordingly an expedition was fitted out, and the cooperation of Colonel Church was sought with his own forces with the proposal that the whole should be placed on his command. But the Colonel declined on account of the difficulties he had the year before and to which we have alluded, and to his want of confidence in his men. But this did not frustrate their purpose. About the last of the month (July) they ordered the enlistment of four companies, and placed them under the command of Captains King, Sherburn, Church and — Walton. They sailed from Portsmouth and landed at Maquoit Bay, Marched over to Pejepscot Fort but found neither Indians nor plunder, remained a short time and returned to their vessels. Not aware that their movements had been watched by the Savages, who had been skulking unnoticed about their skirts, and seeking an opportunity to attack, they saw no danger and considered themselves secure. But this apparent security came very near being their destruction. While they were leisurely embarking on board their vessels, a sudden, unexpected, violent assault was made upon them and almost overpowered them. It was in this skirmish that Captain Sherburn of Portsmouth was killed. The vessels lay grounded on the flats all night and were exposed to an incessant fire of the Indians the whole time. Several were killed and many wounded on both sides. This rencounter proved very fortunate for the Isle of Shoals, for this Indian Expedition had been fitted out for the destruction of the small settlement there. Although it was very disastrous to the Piscataqua expedition, having been unsuccessful in their enterprise. So great were the discouragements in making our settlements, that but few who had been driven away had the perseverance and courage to return. Those that did return were those persons who had lived on points of land where it was easy to escape in view of immediate danger. At the lower end of Merriconeague one Nicholas Cole settled and set up his claim to the Neck, under the title of Harvard College and claimed by their resolve. For some time we have no account of any settlements or expeditions to this place. It is probable that all lay waste. In other places the Indians continued committing depredations on the settlers, but we find nothing respecting this place for some years. In the year 1699 there appeared a prevailing desire among several tribes of Indians that hostilities might cease, and peace be restored, and good feeling reciprocated. In order to do this they desired that a time and place be fixed for negotiating a submission. They stated that two French Jesuits — one at Androscoggin, and the other at Norridgewock had been instigating their wars, and that they had taken measures to have them removed. Accordingly the Governor of Massachusetts sent two Commissioners, Colonel John Phillips and Major Converse to Casco Bay, the place designed for their meeting. The Indians gathered in great numbers on Mair Point where they received the Commissioners. Fourteen of their principal Sagamores, or Sachems were present. A treaty was concluded and subscribed, and prisoners exchanged. Mair Point never was a place of residence of any of the tribes, known to our early settlers. There are to be found there large beds of shells, tools made of stone, and it has been said there was a place for the burial of their dead, and skeletons of Indians buried erect, dressed in their ornaments and with their implements of war have been exhumated. It is now considered probable that it was the place of one of their villages before the Plague in the 16th Century. Here was probably one of the villages of the Abenaki.

How long the peace concluded on Mair Point lasted is un-

certain - it was probably soon violated, and depredations committed on the settlers wherever they were to be found. George and Andrew Phippeny, it is believed, continued to reside on Mair Point in 1699, but remained but a short time. The Indians soon after this laid the country desolate and demolished the Fort erected by Sir Edmond. Attempts to resettle the town were suspended. In 1704 Companies from Massachusetts and New Hampshire were occasionally collected for the purpose of going to the Eastward, as it was termed, Indian Hunting, -killing them, scalping them and robbing them of their furs. One Peter Rogers stated that he came to this town in a company of twenty or thirty about this time, and in the winter, and they travelled with snow shoes from here to Rocamoco, and encamped the first night near the mouth of the Little Androscoggin. This private way of annoying the Indians became general and proved a very effective way of intimidating the Indians. July 13, 1713 a treaty was again made with the Indians at Piscataqua which was signed by representatives from the several tribes in this vicinity. In this treaty the Indians confess that they have done wrong and, as usual, promise to do well in future and redeem some of their violated treaties. There were, however, some circumstances attending the submission at this time which inspired the people with more confidence than usual that amity would be preserved. Accordingly a general disposition prevailed to resettle the deserted places all along our sea board. Those who formerly had claims now consider them of more value, and are engaged in searching them up, and getting them recorded, together with such evidences and written testimonies as would give more validity to their titles. There were many of these in the market. The longest and most important was that of Richard Wharton, who had now been dead several years, and died insolvent. In procuring his title he had gone through all the forms of Law which could confirm its validity. Besides Pejepscot from its local situation seemed among the most eligible places for resettlement. The Administrator on Mr. Wharton's Estate, Captain Ephriam Savage, offered the claim for sale, having previously obtained permission and authority from His Majesty's Superior Court of Indicture held at Boston for the County of Suffolk on the 26th day of October 1697. Captain Savage sold this claim to Pejepscot lands to a company made up of Thomas Hutchinson, of Boston; Esquire John Wentworth, of Portsmouth; Esquire Adam Winthrop, John Watts, David Jeffres, Stephen Minot, Oliver Noyes and John Ruck, all of Boston, Gentlemen in equal Eighths parts. The deed is executed and dated on the 5th day of November A.D. 1714 and in the first year of the Reign of George King of Great Brittain, and the consideration paid is one-hundred and forty pounds. There is in this deed a reservation in favor of Captain Savage of Lawson's Plantation of Wiskege alias Whigby of one thousand acres. This land lies in that part of the town of Bath adjoining the Northeast corner of this town extending to what is now called Whiskeeg. Note: The Treaty at Kennebec River: This point of land is called by the Indians "Ac-que-ha-don-go-nock", translated, "Smoking-fish-Point". We have before observed the Lawson's cellar may yet be designated. Captain Savage continued to own it for some years, it afterwards was sold to Captain Robert Temple who was employed in bringing emigrants from the North of Ireland, and settled them down on this point, and at Merrymeeting Bay. Many of the Emigrants came from Topsham, England, hence the name of the town. But these settlers did not continue long. They were subsequently driven away by the Indians. We have no account of any very early settlements ever being made on the Sagadahock nor on the Kennebec. The Indians never

would relinquish their right to the Kennebec, while they acknowledged they had no claim on the Androscoggin that was sold to Mr. Wharton and fully stated in Governor Dummer Treaty at . As we have arrived down to Brunswick and Topsham we will stop here, 'til we give further notice.

In our next we shall dismiss Pejepscot, and confine ourselves to Brunswick and Topsham which, I hope, will be more interesting, because nearer to our own times. (End of Note.)

As Captain Savage's Deed was a Quitclaim, the Purchasers afterward found quite a number of claims, on their right which they had to purchase which swelled the amount of their purchase to 283 pounds, beside incidental expenses. In one of these deeds we have a practical illustration of the lot and neglect of education. Thomas Atkins, a man of considerable note, died and left Eleven children, ten of them were daughters. They were all married. Not one of the daughters, nor any of their husbands could sign their names.

This Company style themselves The Pejepscot Company, and it is to this Company we are to look for the origin of all our titles in this town, Topsham, Harpswell and the towns for twenty-five miles up river. They immediately take measures to settle two towns. It was this year (1714), that the Brunswick family was introduced to the Throne of England in the person of George the 1. Hence the reason the name of Brunswick was adopted for this town. Topsham was given as a name to the other side of the river, because their early settlers came from Topsham in England.

We will now dismiss Pejepscot and confine ourselves to the two new proposed towns, to the immediate settlement of which measures are adopted by the Proprietors. They petition the Legislature of Massachusetts to confirm their purchase, that their title may be placed beyond all possibility of dispute. They likewise desire that they would afford them assistance in building a Stone Fort to defend the towns from the aggressions of the Indians, and that they would furnish fifteen soldiers to be placed in it, -and further that they would exempt the twelve first settlers from the Province tax. The Proprietors promise on their part, if not prevented by war, that they will, within seven years, settle in each of the towns fifty families. And as an inducement, that they would give them in fee their why (?) on the conditions annexed. And further they stated that they had been negotiating for settlers, by Captain Temple et al, to come from England, and were encouraged to hope that many would be forthcoming. They expressed themselves desirous that the people may not live like heathen, without the worship of God, as has been too frequent in new settlements. They engage that for the more speedy procuring of a Gospel Ministry, and for the sake of the Inhabitants, at their first settling down, as soon as there shall be the number of twenty families, house-holders in each of said towns, the said Inhabitants providing a frame for a Meeting House and raising the same. They will at their own expense furnish for the Meeting House in each town glass, lead, nails, iron work and other materials, and finish it for them, -and likewise pay toward the maintenance of an orthodox gospel minister in each town forty pounds per annum for the five first years, by which time it may be hoped, by the blessing of God, they may be able to support one with less assistance themselves. These were surely liberal proposals made by the Proprietors, who were gentlemen of great respectability and wealth, and deeply impressed with the importance of establishing teachers of religion, piety and morality. Before acting definitely on the petition and proposals, a

Committee, of which John Wheelright was Chairman, was appointed to visit the towns to be settled, and report at the next session. The Proprietors charter a Sloop and with the Committee of the Legislature, come directly to Brunswick. They make ample provision for a comfortable voyage, and for the time they might tarry here. They brot with them a Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Barnard, who was afterward settled at Andover. They had their morning and evening prayers. They were absent five weeks. If we may form an opinion from their bill of fare it must have been an excursion of pleasure, as well as of business. It was during this visit they projected the plan of a tavern on the plains, but was never carried out. May 15, 1715 the Legislature received the report of their Committee, which recommended entirely all the proposals, and granted the prayer of the Petitioners. They appropriated the sum of five-hundred pounds to build a Stone Fort, and provide fifteen soldiers to be placed in it, - and ordered a road to be laid out from Newichewanot to Pejepscot Falls. And further they voted to confirm the purchase, excepting so much as had been by them before granted to Harvard College. (About this grant something is to be said hereafter). The Proprietors immediately set themselves about the work, - issue proposals for settlers, and to those who reside, farm their lots, and build houses and live their years on them, they give them their lots.

The Proprietors contract with Captain John Cyles, who had been an Interpreter to the Government since 1698, and who had been a prisoner among the Androscoggin Indians seven or eight years, to build the Fort. Captain Cyles commenced and laid the foundation in August 1715 and finished the work in December following. Sir Edward Andross Fort was situated where the Factory Store now is, and it will be recollected that the Indians once attempted to undermine and blow it up. This consideration led them to seek a more secure foundation. Accordingly the old fort was abandoned - and a ledge of rocks where the factory boarding-house now stands, and there the Fort erected, which took the name of Fort George.

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Notes accompanying First Lecture:

Samuel Moody, Justice of Peace, Chaplain of Fort George; died September 22, 1758.

Deacon Samuel Stanwood died March 2, 1790, aged 71 yrs., and five months.

Thomas Pennel died November 25, 1812, aged 75.

.....Noyes died 1813 March.

Acadian Neutrals.

Captain David Dunning and Adam Hunter haul freight on a hand sled from to

Hinkley family.

Mr. Woodside received his Commission as Chaplain to Colonel Rogers' Regiment from Lord London.

Thomas Skolfield, it is believed, married an Orr for his first wife, a sister of John Orr of Mair Point. Their children; Clement, Thomas, Joseph, William, Ann, Stephen, Mary and Martha.

Clement's first wife was a daughter of Thomas Adams, and had one child, Rebecca, who married Matthew Martin; by his second wife, Thomas, George, John, Samuel, Alice - who married Robert Spear; Mary who married Captain Robert Giveen and Martha who married Lewis Simpson.

Mr. Simpson came to this place from Manchester, Ireland, Parish of Glentubick, bought the farm where Robert Chase now lives. His wife came over afterward and brot two daughters and left one son. The two daughters were afterward married and went to Sheepscot. Had six sons born here. Two, Lewis and Josiah remained here, Josiah continued on the homestead. Lewis bot John Smart's farm where he lived and died. The other sons settled at Sheepscot.

Old Mr. Robert Spear who settled at the old West Meeting house I think, married a Phinney. Whether he had any other son than Robert Junior, I know not. He had a daughter that married Mr. John Giveen, who lived where the late Samuel Giveen lived. Another daughter married old Mr. William Ross.

Robert Spear Junior married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Skolfield by whom he had three daughters. One married Josiah Simpson, another married John Dunning of Flying Point, and another was the wife of old Mr. John Giveen who died fifteen years since. He married for his second wife a daughter of Mr. Smart who lived on Lewis Simpson's farm and afterward moved to Bangor. There were five daughters and one son. One daughter married Jas. Cross, and another a Mr. Randall.

In 1785, October 15, very early in the fall and before harvesting was completed, we had as great a freshet as was ever known in our river. It swept off everything; carried away saw mills for nine saws; two corn mills; one fulling mill, and three homes and a

barn full of hay. The rain commenced on the 13th and rained one continued torrent for two nights and two days.

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 Until this time there was only one parish, one church, one minister, Mr. Miller, and all met in the old Meeting House. Mr. Miller laboured under many discouragements, was feeble in health, had lost his energy. Hitherto the number of communicants were generally increased from those who had been born and initiated by baptism into the church. This mode had become obnoxious to a certain portion of the Congregationalists, and who laboured to bring about a change of opinion on the subject. The Baptists coming to town about this time second their efforts. Two elders have come among them. Mr. Miller is pleased with them as they appear so kind and sanctimonious, so very holy, humble, self-denying and Spiritual. Their theme was the holding forth of Christ, free grace, gospel truth, glorious light, comfort, run down hirelings, denounce the using of written sermons, must speak only as the spirit gives utterance; enlisted women into their ranks, and these women, like their mothers of old, draw their husbands and so they increase.

But I am coming too near the heels of the present generation and here I will stop.

Perhaps if my life be spared a few years longer, I may appear again before you with such further facts as I may collect.

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Introduction
to
Second Paper

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In my last I observed that Pejepscoot, meaning the river falls and both sides of the river was visited by Europeans as early as 1611. That Mr. Purchase and Way bought and settled here in the third year of the reign of Charles II. That Way settled at the falls, and Mr. Purchase, a part of the time at the Bay and at Sabbattus Stream, and that his business was trading for fur and pelts, although it is said he had a farm and planted his ground. Soon after there were settlers at Maquoit and Middle Bay, and at the lower end of Merriconeag. I mentioned the names of Cleaves, Marston, Redding, White, Phippeny, Carter, Swain, Thomas Kimball, Sears, Wharton, Libby, Webb, Creek and Robert Jordan. This last name is the only one whose descendants remain to this day. That this Jordan was son of the Reverend Robert Jordan, who was introduced at Black Point by Ferdinando Gorges in 1642. That Mr. Jordan was a minister of the Church of England; that the bason used by him in baptising, was still retained in the family, in the keeping of Dominicus Jordan of Harpswell. I mentioned the early settlement at Topsham by Richard Collicut, Alexander Thoit, Thomas Gyles, York and Thomas. That the plains on this side had been recently burnt over, and was in a fit state for the cultivation of Indian Corn. These settlements were all swept away, and the whole country depopulated in King Philip's War, so called, in 1675 & 6. Of those who were driven away some returned, some remained, others sold their possessions to Richard Wharton, of that day an eminent Lawyer, who resided in Boston, who had previously purchased of the six Indians Warumbee et als, - that the settlement was again commenced under the auspices of Mr. Wharton, who went to England for a Patent for a - his purchase is admitted, a draught of a Patent made and approved, but he died and here it ended. He was insolvent. Indians continue to disturb the settlement. Governor Andross comes here, builds a Fort where Mr. Davis' Store now is. An attempt is made to undermine and blow it up. Andross is called suddenly away and does not complete his plan. All lays waste. Colonel Church comes here, gets some plunder in rivers, goes to Ammenescoggin. The country still lays waste. Parties after this are fitted out, Indian hunting, for scalps and in the winter. All desolate in 1714 when Mr. Savage administered on the Estate of Mr. Wharton gets leave to sell and disposes of the lands covered by the Warumbee deed, to a company who stiled themselves the Pejepscoot Company. That this was a very respectable company. Two of them Governors. One of Massachusetts, and the other of New Hampshire. The others all merchants of Boston of the first respectability. They procure a confirmation of their Titles from Massachusetts. Hitherto Religious Institutions were entirely neglected, now their great importance is recognised in sustaining new settlements, and they afford very liberal encouragement. The Commonwealth assist in building a Fort. A large stone Fort is built.

I mentioned in addition sundry facts relative to the river. That so much of the Kennebec as lies between Seguin and Merry-meeting Bay was formerly called the Sagadahoc, meaning the mouth of

rivers. The Merrymeeting Bay was called Quahacook. Our river from Merrymeeting upward was called Pejepscoot. The cove in front of the home in Topsham, Terramagus. The Island, and where the ^{now} is, ~~Sa~~ wamcook. This side of the river Ah-me-lah-cog-netur-cook, meaning a place of much meat. The river to the 20-mile falls, or Lewiston, Amitigonpontook, was the extent of what was formerly called the Pejepscoot river, -that above commenced the Ammascoggin river of old, and the falls at Rumford were the great Ammascoggin falls of old.

We now commence by stating that -

Topsham is Incorporated

In 1764 a Meeting House is built at New Meadows and another at Topsham. Both have been standing until within a few years. The Reverend Mr. Miller preaches two-thirds of the time at the old West Meeting House, and one-third at New Meadows. The Reverend Mr. Urquhart was employed at Topsham over the Church which was connected with the Presbytery. This Mr. Urquhart was a Scotchman. He, not long after, satisfied the people that his character was not what a minister of the Gospel should be and was dismissed. Soon after they sent for Reverend Samuel Hopkins to preach to them as a Candidate, but the Church and Society did not see fit to invite him to settle with them. They continued to have preaching only occasionally until they settled the Reverend Jonathan Ellis in 1789, I think it was. Harpswell was incorporated in 1758. The Reverend Elisha Eaton died and they invited his son, the late Reverend Samuel Eaton to settle with them. He is the only man from Harpswell that was ever liberally educated. At the time he had a call to settle at Harpswell he had another call to settle at New Gloucester. He accepted the former and was settled in 1764.

Consequent upon the reduction of Quebec and the General Peace which followed - the emigration from other places were very large. This town is filling up very rapidly, and so is Topsham.

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I Mentioned the last evening that in honor of the family of George I this town is called Brunswick, and in honor to the King the Fort is called Fort George. That the dimensions of the Fort exceeded 50 ft. square, that it was situated where the factory boarding-house now stands fronting Maine Street. That the S.W. Bastion was square, and the Southeastern rectangular. That the Flag Staff was on the S.W. Bastion - this was a two-story house, -that the planning of the lots in town commenced twenty-seven rods South from the Flag Staff. That a bolt had been driven there by the authorities of the Town. The lots laid out long and narrow to bring the houses near that they may sustain themselves the easier. That the town was destroyed through the instigation of Sebastian Rale, a French Jesuit, by the Indians. That they killed, most cruelly some of the settlers, and that the Indians who committed the depredations here were overtaken by Colonel Harmon in the midst of their revelling and many of them killed. That our old Meeting-house after withstanding the ravages of 112 years was burned by the hand of an incendiary in the then enlightened age.

I mentioned James Cochran killing two Indians after he had been taken by them prisoner. That Captain Benjamin

Larrabee took command of Fort George. That Mr. Baxter first preached here, afterward Mr. Walter. I mentioned that a James MacFarland, and others erect garrisons in different parts of the town; that they proved very useful. That Robert and Andrew Dunning were killed at Mason's Rock, that William went to York and settled; that his two sons, Benjamin and Andrew moved back to Harpswell. I noticed the narrow escape of Justice Minot at Mare Brook. I gave an account of the Dunning family, and Hinkley and MacFarland, and Deacon David Given. I named the petitioners for the Incorporation, and gave the date of the Incorporation as being, according to new stile, Feb. 5, 1739.

I now proceed

In honor of the family of George I this town is called Brunswick. And in honor of the King himself the Fort is called Fort George. Block houses of timber would answer the ordinary purposes of protection, and indeed, they were much relied on, and every man, when he built his house, built in reference to defence from attack.

But the Stone Fort was designed for the protection of the whole, to over awe the Indians, and to bridle their rage, and keep them under restraint. There were always soldiers here ready at a moment's warning, and under the command of an experienced officer. This Fort, well garrisoned, always afforded great encouragement to the citizens and settlers, and while they felt secure they attended to their business, cultivating the ground and erecting their buildings. The Fort was irregular in its form, corresponding in some measure with the dimensions of the Ledge. The wall was three feet thick, and equal to fifty feet square and ten feet high. In some places where the wall went from the Ledge, the foundation was three feet in the ground. There were four Bastions, two of which were of wood and placed on the top of the angles. That at the South west corner was square; that at the South east was rectangular, with the sides parallel, and very near the road going down to the Bridge. It was generally built with flat stones laid in lime mortar. It was mounted with four cannon. The Flag Staff was placed in the South west corner of the Southwest Bastion. There was a two-story house within the walls. When any more than ordinary danger was apprehended the settlers and their families would all resort to this. The top of the house appeared over the walls. This Fort was continued for the purpose of defence until the reduction of Quebec in 1760. When a house was to be built in any part of the village they generally resorted to the walls for the stone for their cellars. The walls had not altogether disappeared when I came here. There was a plan of the Fort drawn some 20 or 30 years ago which so resembled the old Fort that it was recognised at first sight by many who had been familiar with it, and had been inmates of its walls. This plan I have in my possession, and is the oldest extant. This plan was accomplished by triangulations.

This year (what year?) Mr. David Jeffries of Portsmouth is employed to survey the town. A twelve rod road is laid out from the Fort to Maquoit, where there was built a Block house for the protection of whatever might be designed for Fort George. Also for additional security to the settlers near the Bay. There was also a store house built for depositing goods, nearer the shore, especially what was designed for the Fort. Mr. Woodside, likewise, had a building in which he traded. Mr. Wharton's house stood very near. The title of Mr. Wharton may be traced to the Warumbee deed independent of the Pejepscot Proprietary. Mr. Andrew Dunning and his son James own next above, and Mr. Ebenezer Stanwood lives near-by.

Lot No. I on the West side of the road was to commence at a point 27 rods distant from the Flag Staff, and running West. And, as all the lots in town were connected with Lot No. I, the authorities of the town were at great pains in fixing the point where

the Flag Staff stood. Several aged men were called together, who designated the spot, in which place a hole is drilled, and an iron bolt driven. This iron bolt either has been removed or in blowing away the rocks it was lost. It was looked after last fall but was not to be found. Mr. Green, the Factory Agent, has been furnished with some minutes from which it may be found, and it is hoped he will be successful.

The doings of the Selectmen and other gentlemen of the town are recorded in the town records. The Proprietors, at their own charge, transport new settlers, their effects, cattle etc., to this town. They purchase a sloop which they call Pejepsoot, for the convenience of communicating with Boston. They are making arrangements for the support of the ministry and schools. They feel it incumbent on them to provide not only for the temporal but spiritual concerns of their two towns. New settlers are coming rapidly into the town. The lots having been laid out long and narrow, brings the houses which they are building nearer each other, thereby enabling them to sustain each other in the event of another Indian war.

The settlement is relieved from the Province Tax. A saw mill is erected at Bungernook, and another on the Cathance stream. Both built by the Proprietors. The settlements seem to be mostly confined to the neighborhood of the falls and at Maquoit, and about the Bays. The Governor and the Proprietors in their regard for the spiritual success of the settlement unite in sending the Reverend Joseph Baxter to preach, and he was particularly urged to use his best endeavor to bring over the Indians to the Christian Faith. He continued here three or four years. He was afterward settled the minister of Medford, Massachusetts. The liberal encouragement proposed by the Proprietors encourages persons from other places. They have a minister, but, as yet, no Meeting House for him to preach in. They begin to make arrangements about framing and raising a Meeting House, but are so busy in building for themselves that little progress is made. November 3, 1719, the Proprietors unite with the Inhabitants in inviting the Reverend James Woodside to be their minister and in order thereto propose terms of settlement by giving him forty pounds per annum, and Captain Gyles is authorized to invite him and if he should accept to prepare the house recently occupied by Mr. Baxter for his accommodation. After Mr. Woodside had been preaching six months, they concluded to employ him six months more, "provided those who were dissatisfied with his conversation, and by treating with him as becomes Christians, receive such satisfaction from him as that they will hear him preach." After having preached three months more, his conversation was still so displeasing to them, that they could not reverence him as their minister, therefore they would not hear him any longer, he being not puritanical enough for them. They settled with and dismissed him. May 6th, 1721, Reverend Isaac Taylor was employed to preach alternately in Brunswick and Topsham for one year, as by agreement made with the Proprietors. The Meeting House is, about this time, raised and partly furnished at the expense of the Proprietors. It is very remarkable that amid all the wars and destructive ravages of the Indians, that they never meddled with a house so early in the settlement dedicated to the worship of God. In 1834 it was almost the only monument which remained, that had escaped the ravages of over one hundred and twelve years, either in this town or vicinity. And it is still more remarkable that, in this enlightened age, a building so venerable for its antiquity, should be burnt by the hand of an incendiary. Mr. Woodside

remained here but a short time after his dismissal, -after being Captain of a Fort at Saco a short time. He returned to England with his son James. William remained and had charge of the Garrison, or Block House, until the close of the Indian wars. The Woodsides now in town have descended from this man.

The inhabitants on the twelve-rod road here, and at Maquoit, were chiefly Irish emigrants. Joseph Heath Esq., was the Agent for the Proprietors, and was an active and enterprising citizen. He kept a book of records which seemed to make a kind of a Town Record. It recorded his doings as Agent and likewise, the doings of the Inhabitants at their meetings. They seemed to have partial corporate privileges, although not incorporated. This book is now, and has been for sometime, in my possession. About 20 or more years since Mr. David Dunlap found this book among others in an auction room at Boston where some of the effects of the late Belcher Noyes had been sold. The power of Attorney authorizing Mr. Heath to keep this Book has been.... (last line of page torn). This Book is now admitted as legal evidence in upon all subjects which it treats.

The town has acquired a good degree of importance. The number of inhabitants have increased to more than fifty. Note: The following names are among the settlers in Brunswick prior to 1740: James MacFarland, John Malcom, David Dunning, Robt. Spear, William Spear, William Dunning, Andrew Dunning, James Dunning, William Woodside, Ebenezer Stanwood, John Adams, William Simpson, Samuel Clarke, James Hervey, David Given, Hugh White, John Given, Jacob Eaton, Thomas Skolfeld, Robt. Phinney, Samuel Gatchell, John Gatchell, John Gatchell, Jr., P. Coombs, P. Woodward, Thos. Berry, Geo. Coombs, James Jordan, John Jordan, Isaac Snow, Arthur Coombs, Samuel Hinkley, James Thompson, Benj. Larrabee, Cornelius Thompson, Shubael Hinkley, Samuel Whitney, Alexander Thompson, Edmond, Seth, Aaron and Gideon Hinkley, Cypron Cornish, John Whitney, Samuel Hinkley, Jr., Philip Jenkins, Joseph and Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Gray, Jacob Chismore (?), Tobias Ham and Joseph Smith. In Topsham: John Cyles, William Reed, Benjamin Thompson, Jacob Clarke, William Malcom, Thomas Thorn, William Thorn, James Work, Alexander Drummond, Richard Crain, Adam Hunter, James Mustard, Charles Robinson, Robert Dunlap, Andrew Jack, John Dunlap, Robert Dunlap, James Potter, J. Alexander, Archibald Moffit and John Mallet. (End of Note).

Order and regularity is introduced into all their concerns. The town of Topsham participate in common in the privileges which Brunswick professes. (Note: We could here present you with a long list of Inhabitants of the two towns, who had taken up lots, built homes, and were living in them. There were many who had only made a beginning, but as the settlement is so soon in the course of events to be broken in upon and as most of them never appear afterward among our settlers, we shall omit giving their names). They build all their homes in a defensible manner; some settled about the falls, but the most of their Inhabitants were on the Foreside of Topsham. There were in both towns many in possession of the obligations of the Proprietors executed by Mr. Heath. But as the terms were never complied with they became worthless. Some of their old papers are even now sometimes brought to the light, which encourages the hopes of those who have them, -that they may have some rights descending to them which may be worth searching. (I have always supposed the Eaton Claim to be of this class).

All seems prosperous, and the Proprietors are encouraged in the hope of realising a profit which should in some degree be commensurate with their expense and enterprise. Notwithstanding the peace between the English and French, the French in Canada were con-

tinually inciting the Indians in making their inroads upon our quiet and unoffending settlers. They were encouraged chiefly by Sebastian Ralle, a French Jesuit at Norridgework. The English generally considered him a most infamous villain, and the French, for the same reasons, rank him among saints and heroes. That he was an incendiary of mischief, encouraging the Indians in their depredations, there can be no doubt. Mr. John Minot, with a number of our principal settlers, appointed by the town, had a conference with him at Merrymeeting Bay, where they were convinced from his own mouth that he had been fomenting the difficulties between the Indians and the settlers, and that he was then urging them to the commission of their outrages against our citizens, alleging for reasons that the English encroaching upon the rights of the Indians on the Kennebeck River. That the character of Ralle was bad, no one could doubt in these days, and it is surprising that persons should be found at this day who should stand forth in the defence of the purity and excellency of his character, and advocate the erection of a monument to his memory. Colonel Westbrook was sent express to Norridgework, by the Governor of Massachusetts, to seize Ralle and, if possible, to break up this Head Quarters of savage depredations. Ralle escaped, leaving his strong Box in possession of Westbrook with all his papers. Among his papers there were conclusive evidences of the insidious and wicked character of Ralle. This attempt to seize the spiritual Father of the Indians was soon followed by an act of resentment, - I should rather say malignant revenge, which was cruel in the extreme and disastrous to our settlement. It was early in the month of July, or the last of June 1722, when all was quiet, when every one was engaged about their usual business, attending to their farms, and, as they supposed, at peace with the Indians. The Fort was not so strictly manned, but that some of the soldiers were occasionally permitted to ramble about and amuse themselves with gunning. It was in the afternoon when Mr. David Dunning and another soldier with him were going on the planes - when up and about where the New Meadow's House now is, their attention was arrested by an unusual noise - a buzzing kind of sound. They looked among the bushes in the direction of where Reverend Mr. Wilder now lives, and discovered a large number of Indians about the house of Thomas Tregowth, and just moving toward the Fort. They deliberated but for a moment, knowing their object. Mr. Dunning's family living at Maquoit, he made the best of his way there, while the other ran toward Fort George, and alarmed all in his way. The road, at this time, went hard upon Mr. Noyes' house, and the bridge over the brook was where the eastern side of the road now is. As the soldier was running along here, he was discovered by the Indians in pursuit, who hastened their step, yelled, sounded the war-whoop, and attempted to overtake him. They fired at him, but he was out of their reach. Most of the people were seasonably alarmed to escape to the Fort. Some were overtaken and fell into the hands of the savages. Some of them were most cruelly murdered and the houses rifled and all burnt. Of Mr. Thomas Tregowth, whose house they were at when discovered, nothing is particularly known. It has been supposed that they shared the same fate with others. Note: Mr. Tregowth was a very good man in his way. He had all the meekness, wisdom, piety and superstition that could be put into an ignorant man, and much engaged in singing funereal tunes, and predicting coming events. Whether he was killed at this time is unknown. He was esteemed a good man by the settlers. (End of Note). After they had prostrat-

ed everything, burnt the houses and killed and secured what inhabitants they could find, they collected together in a building erected on what was long since called 'fish-house hill', for the purpose of curing sturgeon and salmon. This building was situated where Miss Narcissa Stone's house now stands. Here they confined their prisoners, -here they were revelling, dancing and drinking rum, and exercising acts of cruelty upon their prisoners. In the midst of their rioting, a well directed ball from one of the guns of the Fort went through the building, wounded some and frightened them so that they yelled, seized their prisoners, ran down the river, took to their canoes, and went down to the Bay. But the righteous judgment of God followed them.

Captain Harmon and Mr. Moody were at Arrowsick at this time, and it was known at the Fort. Captain John Gyles dispatched one of his men, before the above discomfiture, named Samuel Eaton, with a letter done up in his hair and covered with an eel-skin string, as was the fashion in those days, and directed to Capt. Harmon. Eaton went on foot by the margin of the river, and, sometimes swimming across, go a little way on the other side, and then swim across, as he thought more safe. After a good deal of difficulty he reached Arrowsick and delivered his letter. Captain Harmon being thus apprised of the trouble at Brunswick manned two whale boats, and with Major Moody hastened up the river toward this town with Samuel Eaton with them. At night they reached Merrymeeting Bay. After it was dark they discovered a number of fires on Pleasant Point in Topsham. They gradually approached with muffled oars, and very cautiously landed where they found fifteen canoes. In looking over the bank they discovered that the Indians were fast asleep. The fire gave but a dim light, but they could see that they had been revelling in drunkenness and cruelty. They saw one or two settlers most horribly cut up and butchered. Captain Harmon, with his men, gathered around them at a suitable distance, deliberately took aim and killed from ten to fifteen, and wounded several. The remainder, in their affright fled and hid themselves. In the morning Captain Harmon pursued and killed more, and took twenty guns. Moses Eaton, from Salisbury, whom they had taken and carried there from Brunswick, they had killed. They first cut out his tongue, then his arms, then his legs, and finished him at the place where Harmon found them. Thus were these malignant savages overtaken in a place where they supposed themselves far enough away from the scenes of their crimes to be secure. Here after indulging themselves in rioting and drunkenness, they fall asleep around their fires. And it was at this place that a just retribution overtook them. Note: This same scene on Pleasant Point is preserved in doggerel rhyme, made by one who was present; was handed me some twelve or fifteen years ago by the late Burton Sylvester, Esq., who informed me that it had been always preserved in Harpswell, and that Richard Jaquish and one of the Stovers was with Colonel Harmon:

"Oh, the sweet and pleasant morning
While we around them stood,
But oh! the dreadful and grievous groaning,
Englishmen lying in their blood.
'Come,' said valiant Colonel Harmon,
'This, their neglect, is our gain;
Therefore let us fall upon them, -
Our cause is good we will maintain.'
Then on them we fired two volleys,
And, with haste, we made away.

For fear the Indians would surround us,
And we should not get away.
Some did say that we did kill thirty,
Others say that we did kill more;
The number to us is uncertain,
I believe we hardly killed a score."

Captain Harmon belonged to York at this time, it was not until about five years after that he moved to Merriconeag. His sword is in my possession. (End of Note).

But about a fortnight before this catastrophe at Brunswick, 60 Indians in twenty canoes landed at Merrymeeting Bay, and took nine families. A part of them they set at liberty, and five or six of them they sent to Canada. Part of them belonged to this town, and a part of them in Topsham. They afterward, with much difficulty and expense, effected their escape. Immediately on the reception of the news at Boston, of the destruction of Brunswick, war was immediately proclaimed. Such sad reverses of fortune, and such severe calamities stopped the progress of migrating to this place. The Proprietors, too, were severely disappointed, - all their plans and schemes of enterprise perfectly frustrated. Many of the settlers, even those who had paid for their land fled, leaving all their improvements behind them with the expectation of never returning. Mr. James Thornton escaped with his family in a canoe and went down Casco Bay.* He lived where Mr. James Dunning, now deceased, lived. He moved to Londonderry. His son, Matthew, afterward signed the declaration of Independence. Whether Matthew was born here is uncertain. Mr. James Cochran lived at Maquoit for two or three years after the sad calamity, which befell the town. On the morning of April 13th, 1725, he was on the Maquoit marshes in pursuit of fowl, when he was surprised by two Indians, who took him prisoner. He was pinioned, taken to the carrying-place, where he was put in a canoe, and carried to the ten-mile falls, or Sabbattus Stream. Here they made arrangements for the night. He was loosed from his fastenings, a fire was kindled and some supper prepared. Cochran's fears were excited from an apprehension that he was to be cruelly killed, when they should arrive at a place where they were in expectation of meeting their companions. This he gathered from their conversation going up. Preparations were made for the night. Cochran is placed between the two Indians to sleep. Each of the Indians slept with their hatchets under their heads, and their guns along-side. Cochran watched every movement. As soon as he found them sound asleep he raised himself, this awakened one of the Indians, who, seeing him apparently cold and warming himself, retired again. When all was quiet, he took the hatchet from under the head of the one he had awakened, and with it knocked him in the head. This awakened the other, and as he was in the attitude of getting up Cochran knocked him in the head and killed him. He scalped both of them, and took their guns and hatchets and hastened down the river; all the time fearing he might meet the companions of those he had killed. He arrived opposite Fort George in the morning, where he hailed the fort and they sent and brought him over. He gave Captain Gyles an account of his adventure. Two or three men were immediately dispatched, who found the two killed Indians, and their canoe and other utensils which they took and brought away. The Indians soon become acquainted with the fate of their comrades, and suspicion was fastened on several. Cochran, fearful

*A daughter of this Mr. Thornton, related to my Father in 1801 or 2 the fact of their once living here, and of their exposure to the Indians, and of their escape in a canoe.

of their revenge thought it prudent to remove from this place and went to Londonderry, where he always went by the name of Indian Tommy. Note: A gun taken from the Indians mentioned in this incident is now in the Historical Society's possession. A number of years after this he had a son, who was desirous of going into the Navy. The old gentleman went with his son to Portsmouth, related the above account to Governor Wentworth, who was so much pleased with it, that he took an interest for his son, procured an appointment in the navy, and this same son was an Admiral off our coast in the last war. Note: (I mentioned the building which had been standing on Fish-house Hill. This was where Miss Narcissa Stone now lives. In Douglass's History it is mentioned that there was a company formed in London for the purpose of importing cured or dried Sturgeon,--and they had an Agent at the foot of Pejepscot Falls, and a building erected there. A singular taste - to relish such a coarse kind of fish.)

The Indians for some years were determined to revenge the death of the two Indians killed by Cochran. Sometimes their suspicions rested upon one and sometimes upon others. Our people were generally afraid to go out of the reach of the Fort or Garrisons. They had become so much alarmed as to discourage enterprise, and but few new settlers dare come among them. Captain John Gyles continues to command Fort George. This Fort was so strong as to bid defiance to any attempt the Indians could make, and here or within its reach our citizens felt secure. In the neighborhood of Maquoit the people were under the protection of the Block House, under the care of Lieut. Woodside, and soldiers were daily out scouring the woods and protecting the settlement, and marching back and forth from the Fort to Maquoit. Such a state of things discouraged all effort and some of our settlers removed to other places. Joseph Heath, one of the principal men, an intelligent surveyor, Agent for the Proprietors and Clerk of the Town, removed and settled in Roxbury in Massachusetts. He was the Father of the late Lieut. Governor of that state. Soon after Captain Gyles resigns the command of the Fort and settles near Boston.

Both towns were destitute of the slated preaching of the Gospel which is a severe affliction to them, and the Proprietors had almost given up everything for lost. Captain Benj. Larrabee now takes command of the Fort and is the Agent for the Pejepscot Company. He came from Portland, then Falmouth, to this Town. He is a very worthy man and much beloved. His family resided many years in the Fort, and his children were born there. Only few of the original settlers under the Pejepscot Company remained. We find the names of John Minot, Andrew Dunning and his sons; William Woodside and Eben. Stanwood and their sons, David Given and sons and William Simpson. In Topsham: Lieut. Eaton, John Vincent, , Thomas Thorn, James Ross, John Malcom, James MacFarland, William Stimson, James, Isaac and John Hunter. The most of these had Garrisons.

The sad experience of the past rendered it necessary that the settlement of the town should be forwarded differently. Notwithstanding peace nominally prevailed, all did not feel safe off their guard. The Indians were about mingling with the people; trading at the Forts, Garrisons and truck houses. They would have rum and get drunk, and become quarrelsome, and threaten to take revenge for being cheated. At such times they would be taken into custody, reprimanded and kept for some time, promise to behave better and then released. Sometimes the Indians would approve of such proceeding, and then again they would disapprove and appear sullen and revengeful. They would prefer complaints to the Governor against some of our settlers, especially those at the trading houses, for cheating them in the purchase of their furs,--accusing them of weighing with their fist, affirming that their fist weighed a pound exactly,--of mixing water with their rum, and selling brass beads for gold beads. Note: (When Governor Dummer with Judge Sewall

were at Arousick in 1726 for the purpose of making a treaty, the above complaint was made by the Indians against one of the Captains in this town. A committee was appointed to enquire into it, and the result was that there was too much truth in the charges, and he was required to make ample remuneration and acknowledge his faults, and give assurance to do so no more. Captain Woodside made the required remuneration. (End of Note.)

At night they would bar their doors, secure their garrisons, and would be continually on the tiptoe of expectation of being attacked, or of having their cattle killed, or their buildings fired. Note: In 1731 Phineas Jones was employed to survey all their lands on the Androscoggin River on both sides, and make plans of them. Brunswick and the lands above on the Androscoggin River on both sides he found to be

	----	480,043	acres
Merriconeeg Neck	----	4,670	"
Sebasco diggin Island	----	5,790	"
		<hr/> 490,503	"

Mr. Jones accomplished his survey in the winter season with five or six assistants, protected from the Indians by a file of 8 soldiers. They chose the winter because there were fewer Indians about. The ponds and brooks were frozen over, and they could do the work if the snow was deep on Snow Shoes. (End of Note.)

In 1727 they proceed in settling Merriconeeg Neck and Sebasco diggin Island. Formerly Brunswick and Topsham had engrossed their principal attention, now it is directed to those places less exposed to the aggressions of the Indians. They make a liberal offer to Colonel Harmon to settle on Merriconeeg Neck which he accepts, - and this year, 1727, removes from York. Several other families remove with him. Among them, John Stover and Richard Jaquish. (Note: This Richard Jaquish was the man that shot Ralle, and if he had not done it the Jesuit would have shot him. End of Note.)

The Potts had settled there many years previous. Here we must make a short digression and say something about Sebastian Ralle, the Priest, for it was Richard Jaquish who killed him. He lived in Harpswell, was well known, and has left many descendants and some of them are among us, and it is proper to say something about it.

Sebastian Ralle was, no doubt, a strong, bitter and intriguing enemy of the English. He was ever active against them. Is any treaty to be made by the English with the Indians he was generally found lurking about the treaty-making-places; watching every movement in order to effect his own purposes as a French emissary. It is known that he was always in their service. When his strong box was taken from him by Colonel Westbrook in 1722, papers were found demonstrating the fact. He was nearby when the Treaty at Arousick was made by Governor Dummer and Judge Samuel Sewall. He was likewise near by at the negotiation of the Treaties at Casco and Falmouth, and at most of the meetings held for the purposes of peace-making along our frontier, knowing all that was going on and exerting his influence, throwing continually obstruction in the way of reconciliation between the settlers and the Indians. Notwithstanding treaty was made after treaty, he would always contrive to make them break them, and would sanction their breaking by religion. He was a great annoyance to the settlers. Without notice our settlers would be attacked, killed, taken prisoners, their homes burnt, and their cattle destroyed. So many treaties having been made, and solemnly made, and then broken, and entertaining no doubt but that Ralle was the guilty incendiary of all the mischief which had been effected by the Indians. The Governor of Massachusetts concluded to send Colonel Moulton and Colonel Harmon with an army up the Kennebec River to attack the Norridgwalks at their Head Quarters, and to take Ralle alive and to bring him to Boston.

The execution of this enterprise was committed to Colonel Harmon, Moulton, Bourn and Bane. Norridgwalk was taken August 22. And when in the fight Lieut. Richard Jaquish perceived Ralle firing at the English from his wigwam, and had wounded one of our men, he stove open the door, Ralle was loading his gun and declared to him that he would neither give nor take quarter. No sooner said

than Jaquish raised his gun, fired and the ball passed through his head and he fell dead. The authorities of Massachusetts regretted the death of Ralle; they hoped he would have been brought to Boston alive. Nobody until within the last fifty years ever blamed Jaquish. If he had not done it his descendants would never have been so proud of him.

As Merriconeeg began to assume a considerable importance by the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants, Harvard College became anxious to secure a grant made to them by the Province in 1682, and in order to recover it applied to the Legislature, who summoned the Pejepscot Proprietors to appear and shew cause why the old grant should not be confirmed to Harvard College. Adam Winthrop Esq., appeared in behalf of the Proprietors and exhibited satisfactory evidence that the fee of the land in question was in the company which he represented. The College were not satisfied. They commenced the prosecution against Colonel Harmon. The Proprietors appeared in the defense, the action was tried, and the Pejepscot Proprietors obtained the verdict of the Jury. The College obtained permission to review, and were again defeated. Reverend Mr. Rutherford is invited to preach here about the year 1730. He lived a short distance South from the old grave yard, -the cellar of his house is now to be seen there. He continued here until after the Town was Incorporated, and afterward preached at Thomaston where he died.

✕ Mr. David Given, who had been residing on Mare Point since 1799, purchased three hundred acres of land at Middle Bay of the Proprietors, there he removes, and a part of his land continues among the descendants to this day. More about Mr. Given hereafter. Others soon settled around him. Very little progress is made in the settlement of this part of the town. Our people continue very jealous of the Indians. Fears which have been so excited were not easy to subside. They keep at all times armed and under the protection of the Fort. They have learned from bitter experience never to trust the professions of friendship made by an Indian. They cultivate no ground but such as could be protected from the Fort. They dare not, at this part of the town, to sleep out of the Fort. When they went to public Worship they went armed, and the minister was protected by an armed guard to the meeting house. The settlement extends with the building of Garrisons, and becomes permanent as their number increase and their utility is tested. A garrison is built where the Brick stores built by Mr. Hinkley now stand, and now owned and occupied by Mr. Day. This was two stories high, built of hewn timber 40 x 20, and owned by James MacFarland, who was the owner of lots No. 1 & 2. He was killed by the Indians while crossing the River at the narrows in a canoe. One Mr. Moffit was with him. His widow afterward married a Lemont. A few years after another garrison was erected where the old Tavern House now stands by Captain David Dunning's. This was probably one of the largest in Town. It had on the top a kind of cupola, or watch tower, which was sometimes necessary in watching the movements of the Indians. It commanded a view of the Harpswell Road east of the College. This was designed when the road was cleared out, in order that the teams going to and from the Merriconeeg marshes might be watched, that they be not interrupted by the Indians. This Garrison had a flankard, and was well protected. A watch tower was built of timber in which has since been called the Schwartkin Garden, -South west from the Post Office. Fort George and these two Garrisons was considered sufficient to protect the little settlement, which was in progress in this neighborhood. They begin again to attend to their agriculture concerns. They go into their fields armed, and if any cause of alarm appears, a gun is fired and all repair immediately to the Fort or Garrison. Sometimes the cattle while feeding on the plains, or in the woods, if they met with Indians would immediately run for home. This would furnish cause for alarm and the usual signal would be given. Persons to work in their fields would place their oxen between themselves and the woods for the purpose of having notice of the approach of the Indians. The idea that cattle partake of the fear of savages

in common with the people may seem paradoxical to many. But it is a fact settled beyond a doubt. When Brookfield, Massachusetts was besieged by the Indians, Major Willard went to their relief. The cattle which had been frightened away by the Indians followed his troops to the besieged garrison. The noise made by the troops and cattle in approaching through the underbrush in the woods led the Indians to suppose they were to be attacked by a large force, which put them immediately to flight. This fact is mentioned in the Historical collections of Massachusetts.

They were making some progress in the settlement of Topsham. A Garrison is built on the top of the hill beyond the Free-Will Meeting House, and another about 20 rods beyond the Brick School House below the Court House, and near the River. One Mr. Gore lived where Ezekiel Purinton recently lived. There were a number of others on the foreshore of Topsham. About this time there was a grist mill built a little South of the Factory. The brook passing northerly in front of Mrs. Duhning's, and of the late David Dunlap's was abundantly sufficient to carry any mill. It has been nearly dried up for many years.

Benjamin Larrabee is making considerable progress in the settlement of the town, particularly at New Meadows. Since he had been Agent of the Proprietors, about forty families had come into the town, and money being very scarce, the Proprietors consent to receive in payment for their lots, lumber, to be delivered in Boston. Among these settlers at New Meadows are the Hinkleys, Thompsons, Adams, Coombs, Gatchells, Snows, Whitney, Cassidy (?), Ham and Smith. At this part of the town were William Spear and Robert Spear, Clarke and Henry and Skolfield. Although there appears to be no open war with the Indians yet the settlers were not without their fears. The work of building Garrisons is still going on. William and Robert Spear build one opposite the old Meeting House, with a barricade sixty or seventy feet long and ten feet high. The Indians once attempted to seize the Garrison by getting one of their number on the top of the barricade, with designs to open the gate, where he, by accident, stepped on a board, which pitched him head first into a hog pen,-- the hog and the racket both gave notice, and the Indian was secured. This Robert Spear kept a Public House, and William Spear was a physician. Mr. John Minot, a son of one of the Proprietors, has been here a short time. He had a Garrison and a Trading-House. These stood about four or five rods West of where the late Henry Minot's house stood on Mair Point. He had been the Commander of Richmond Fort on the Kennebec. He was eminently useful in Town, always kind and courteous in his treatment to every one, and benevolent to the poor, and always active and zealous in the support of the Institution of the Gospel. He made a present to the church of this town of a sacramental service, but what has become of it I know not.* It should have been preserved. He was highly respected and beloved by all, even by the Indians. Justice Minot was passing Mair Point, on his way home from Fort George, when two Indians concealed behind a tree, and were just in the act of shooting him, when one of them exclaimed, "Justice Minot! Me no shoot him." "He too good man." Not long after one of these same Indians came and wanted him to give him some rum for saving his life.

Mr. David Given lived below Mr. Minot's, where John Orr afterward lived, and Captain Thomas Skolfield long since. Mr. Given came from Colrain, Ireland, and settled here about 1719 or 1720. He continued here until this year 1736 when he purchased three hundred acres of land about Middle Bay to which he removed. He was a very respectable man, Deacon of the old Presbyterian Church. He had three sons, David, and the twin brothers, Robert and John. David moved to Sheepscot. Robert was the father of the late Daniel Given, and lived where his son died. John lived where the late Samuel Given lived. He married a daughter of Robt. Spear. The names of their children were Robert, John, David, William, Samuel and

* Note in pencil by H.W.W.: "Prof. Packard has it in his home. I sent you the inscription, etc. Someone else besides Minot gave it with him."

Arthur. All of the last remembered by some of us now present. I believe they have all passed away*

Garrisons are erected in different parts of the town, and wherever they were built the people would place their buildings within their protection. Mr. David Given had one where Mr. Daniel Given lately lived, a little this side of the late Mr. Jacob Pennel. There was another near by where Mr. Nathan Woodward now lives. This, I believe, was owned and built by Mr. Thomas Skolfield, the father of the late Captain Thomas Skolfield.

Captain John Gatchell, the ancestor of those now in town, lived on the Gurnet Point,--I believe where Gilbert Woodward now lives. He had a garrison. Deacon Samuel Hinkley, and two of the Thompsons, who were his sons-in-law, united and built a substantial garrison where Mr. Francis Adams recently lived. Mr. Joseph Smith, a tanner, had another garrison near where Mr. Jos. Ham lives. This was very much exposed to the Indians in their rout from the New Meadows over to Pejepscot, and were very frequently discovered looking about it. These garrisons placed in different parts of the town afforded a great inducement to settle among us. Mr. Andrew Dunning, who settled here in 1717, died in 1735 aged 71 years. He was the progenitor of all of the name who reside in this vicinity. He was very much respected, and his death lamented. He was buried in the old grave yard near the old Meeting House, and his grave stones appear to be the oldest in this yard. This ancient man was from Devonshire, in England, and it is believed that Lord Ashburton was a member of a collateral branch of this family. He was a black smith and lived a little North of Mr. Woodside at Maquoit. His house was burnt a short time before his decease, and his wife, in attempting to save some money that was in the house, fell through into the cellar and perished. He had five sons: James, William, David, Robert and Andrew. We have before mentioned that David settled in this part of the town. James occupied the homestead, and added a very considerable more to the estate. He married a Lithgow. William purchased but made no permanent settlement here. Robert and Andrew were killed near Mason's Rock. They were passing over the river from Topsham in a canoe when some Indians who had concealed themselves on the bank of the river this side, at the old landing, fired at them. Robert died instantly. Andrew was able to paddle his canoe to the Topsham side. When he reached the shore he died immediately of his wound. They were both buried in the same grave under the store of Mr. Roger Merrill. Some pieces of the grave stone were discovered a few years since, but they were so imperfect as not to give the year in which they were killed. This was an ancient grave yard, and was adjoining Governor Andross Fort, and was the principal grave-yard until about this time for the depository of the dead both in this town and in Topsham.

William Dunning became discouraged living here so much exposed to the brutality of the Indians, and endeavored to persuade the family to remove to some more secure place. He alone removed to York. Two of his sons, Andrew and Benjamin, returned and settled in Harpswell about the year 1755, and the Dunnings there have descended from them. The late Dummer Sewall of Bath married into the family. David settled here, built a garrison, as we have before mentioned, and was the Father of Andrew and John Dunning; Mrs. Dunlap, first wife of the late John Dunlap, Esq., Mrs. Owen, wife of the late William Owen, and Mrs. Stackpole who recently died in Durham. The number of the inhabitants having considerably increased, and many still coming under the liberal encouragement of the Proprietors, our settlers begin to feel the want of more system in the management of their concerns. They get up a petition to the Legislature for an act of Incorporation. The petition is signed by very few, if any, at New Meadows, and was signed generally by the inhabitants on the 12 rod road. It was, however, not presented this year, but was delayed from some cause or other.

*Deacon Given had two daughters. Martha married Deacon Samuel Clarke, and Jane married Hugh White, who was soon after drowned in Middle Bay. She afterward married Doctor William Spear. I believe too he had a daughter that married a Campbell, and another that married a Clap.

About this time, or a little before, a great addition was made to the settlers at New Meadows in the remove of Mr. Samuel Hinkley and family from Saco. They came from Truro, Cape Cod, were of a highly respectable family, and very numerous. The encouragement offered at Saco was not so favorable as at this place, and wishing to establish his family around here, moved to New Meadows. He brought with him six sons and four daughters. Deacon Hinkley settled near the Turnpike Bridge at New Meadows, - his six sons settled around him, and his daughters married Thompsons, who came with them from Saco. They have been a very prolific family, and their descendants are settled in almost every part of the state. We shall have occasion frequently to make mention of those who settle among us and have been active in the affairs of the town.

I mentioned before that the petition from some cause was delayed. It was presented and acted upon in 1737 by both branches of the Legislature, and here it remained, - it was not presented to the Governor for his signature. The petition was signed by no one from New Meadows; they were in doubt whether to be included with Brunswick, - or we may suppose the existence of those local prejudices which often exerted an unfavorable influence on the happiness of the town. In this Petition, the only reason assigned for desiring an Incorporation is, that they have obtained a pious and orthodox minister to settle with them, and that they have built a commodious Meeting House, - referring to the house that was burnt. They want the powers which an act of Incorporation would give to enable them to assess and collect their assessments for the support of the ministry.

The petition was signed in 1735 (although not presented) by:

Thomas Neal - village - was a carpenter	Nehemiah Giffen - a stranger
Thomas Washburn - soldier	Robt. Spear - opposite Meeting House
Samuel Linsey - soldier	Robt. Spear, Jr., - son
John Rutherford - son of minister	Robert Dunlap - soldier in Fort
Andrew Dunning	Wm. Woodside - Maquoit
James Dunning	Jonathan Dunlap - soldier
Anthony Vincent - a shoemaker	John Lindsay - soldier
(resided in Fort Given)	Ebenezer Stanwood - Maquoit
Richard Flaherty - an Irish school master	Samuel Stanwood - his son
James MacFarland - village	David Given - Middle Bay
James Carter - Maquoit	John Given - son
Robert Rutherford - minister	Robert Given - son
Benjamin Larrabee - Pro. Agent & Capt. of Ft. George	Dr. William Spear
Samuel Clarke - at Middle Bay	

There were a few other persons living on the 12 rod road and in the village: Samuel Eaton and John Malcom. It was brought again with a review of what had been done before the Legislature, on a petition of Benjamin Larrabee. An order of Notice is granted and the Town is Incorporated, and the signature of the Governor is obtained January 26, 1738, and is published January 27, 1738 - 9. This last date accommodated to New Style will be February 5, 1739. The time from which we are to date the Incorporation of the Town.

The inhabitants of the town and vicinity are very much excited by an act of the Legislature in 1737 by which Fort George is to be dismantled. They call a meeting and address a very spirited petition to the Governor. They represent themselves as very much exposed without the protection of the Fort, and very earnestly urge the continuance of its protection.

Further remarks upon this in our next.

I have a rough plan of the town like that which was presented to the Legislature, representing the location of the dwelling houses of the Town in various parts. There were fifty in number. Only six in this part of the Town; eight about Maquoit Shore.

Notes of Mr. McKen - Lecture

per day Common Labor from the first of April to the last of November
 3//and found. Mowing and reaping 3/8. Joiners 4/ and found. Men Tailors 3/ and
 found. Oxen 2/8. Good wheat 7/6. Good rye 5/ . Oats 3/ . Good Indian corn 4/4
 Good sheep's wool 2/ . English hay 3/ per hundred. Salt pork 7. Good beef 3 .
 Good salt 10/ . Good West Indian rum 6/8 by the hhd.inclusive of cask, 7/8 by the
 single gallon. West Indian Toddy 1/ per mug. New England Toddy 9/ per mug etc.etc.

Mr. Miller's dismissal - his character - died abroad.

The Town are recovering from the effects of the War of the
 Revolution.

The Western part of the Town the lots are taken up rapidly,
 and new settlers come, many from Harpswell. Trade coasting of West India business
 is proceeded to great advantage.

Great Freshet October 21, 1785, and a very oppressive time
 for money. (See Smith 1785).

There is a man in our town,
 I'll tell you his condition:
 He sold his oxen and his corn
 To buy him his commission.
 After the commission he had got,
 He proved to be a coward then;
 He was 'fraid to go to Bunker Hill
 For fear they would devour him.
 He next unto the tailor's gate,
 And there they did assemble,
 Who with his needle and his shears
 He caused them for to tremble.
 Some said they were brave men,
 Some said they could fight, Sir.
 And some of them were made to run
 All by the tailor's wife, Sir.

January 9, 1770, - Freshet carried away 2 double Saw Mills, -
 so says McKenney, the Surveyor.

Preface

to

Third Lecture

It was remarked when before you last that in honor of the family of George I the town is called Brunswick, and in Honor of the King the Fort was called Fort George; its dimensions 50 feet square, probably nearer 60 feet. It was situated on the ledge of Rocks where the long Factory Boarding House now stands fronting Maine Street. That the SW Bastion was square, and the SE Rectangular, and was large and Wm. Vincent lived in it. That the Flag Staff was situated on the SW corner of the SW Bastion. There was a two-story house within the Fort the top of which could be seen over the walls going down the street. That in planning the town Lot No. I commenced 27 rods S. 5 degrees W. from the Flag Staff. That an iron Bolt was placed by the Authorities of the town at the place where the Flag Staff stood; that the Lots were made long and narrow that the houses would be nearer each other, in order that they might sustain themselves against Indian warfare. That the Reverend Joseph Baxter was the first minister. That in 1715 the Towns of Brunswick and Topsham was partially incorporated for certain purposes, and that Joseph Heath was elected Town Clerk and recorder until the Town should be incorporated. That the Town was destroyed in 1722 at the instigation of Sebastian Ralle, a French Jesuit, by the Indians who committed the depredations, and after having killed and most cruelly treated some of the settlers they were overtaken by Col. Harmon on pleasant Point in Topsham, and many of them killed and some taken prisoners.

A rough draught of Fort George, as originally drawn by the late Daniel Stone, Esq., and after copied upon a larger scale, is placed upon the wall and will give some idea of the establishment.

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The General Court immediately on the reception of the news of the sacking and burning of Brunswick, although there was peace with France, declared war at once against the Eastern Indians. This was July 25, 1722. Such sad reverses of fortune, and such calamities befalling our settlers, arrested the progress of Emigration to this town and Topsham. Fort George, under the Command of Capt. John Gyles, continues in active service, exerting a very important influence in restraining the Indians, and preventing further mischief, as also does the Block House at Maquoit, under the Command of Captain William Woodside. Both, for some length of time, continued to be crowded with the inhabitants who had escaped with their families to these strong holds for protection. And from both, soldiers and settlers could daily sally forth for the protection of property against the ruthless and savage Indians, and to secure such property as had not been carried away or destroyed. The Sloop, Pejepscot, continues to ply between Boston and Maquoit Bay, supplying the inhabitants with such necessaries as they might want, as well as furnishing the Fort and Block House with their provisions, and such articles, and munitions of war as they might send for. The Soldiers from Fort George and those from the Block House at Maquoit are daily exchanging calls, and are vigilant in executing their duties. This kind of protection was continued for some years, at some periods more than others; in the Summer when the Indians were about, more than in the Winter when they had retired to their head-quarters. Some of our settlers became inured to their daily dangers, and, tired of their mode of living within narrow limits, became more venturesome and return to their houses which had not been burnt, and make them more defensible against attack. And when, at a distance from the fort out of reach of their protection, would erect houses and garrison them.

They begin to cultivate their gardens and fields where they feel that they can do it with safety, but are wary, continually upon the watch, and are alarmed at any barking of the dogs, or rustling among the bushes, or at the running home of the cattle. These were among the indications of danger. While many conclude to remain until peace should be restored, there were some who could not endure to live so much exposed to the dangers of Indian warfare and peril. Among these Mr. James Thornton, a Scotch-Irishman, who was probably among the Emigrants, brot over by Capt. Robert Temple, and was landed at Sheepscot. He first thought of making his settlement at Wiscasset, but continued there but a short time when he concluded to remove to this town. He purchased and lived for a year or two, and perhaps longer, near where Mr. James Dunning lived, and his son Samuel now lives, at Maquoit, and a near neighbor to Mr. Eben Stanwood, the ancestor of all of the name in this town. When the town was destroyed, and the inhabitants, his neighbors fled to the Block House, he, with his wife and one child in her arms escaped in a canoe down Casco Bay, and made the best of their way to Londonderry. They left everything behind them. This child, a son, lived to be the celebrated Doctor Matthew Thornton who afterward signed the Declaration of Independence. Whether this son Matthew was born in this town is not known. This information was obtained by my father from a sister of Judge Thornton who lived at Thorntons Ferry, N.H. in 1802. The information was suggested by knowing that it was his intention to remove to Brunswick. She further stated that they lived on a pine plain near a brook. My father's conclusion was that it was probably at Mare Brook, as there were indications of ancient settlers being there. It subsequently appeared from the Pejepscot Records that it was where we have located it, and it conforms to her description.

Mr. James Cochran lived at Maquoit two or three years after the sad calamity which befel the town. On the morning of Apr. 13, 1725, he was on the marshes at Maquoit, with his gun in pursuit of game, where he was surprised by two Indians who took him a prisoner. He was pinioned, taken to the Upper Carrying place, below Col. Stone's Boom, where he was taken into a canoe and carried to the Ten-Mile Falls, little river, thence to Sabbattus River. There arrangements were made for the night. He was loosed from his fastenings, a fire was kindled, and some supper prepared. Cochran's fears had been excited by an apprehension from some remarks which were made on their passage up, that as soon as they should meet with some of their companions, at some appointed place, he was to be barbarously killed. Preparations were made for the night. Cochran is placed between the two Indians to sleep. Each of the Indians slept with their hatchets under their heads, and their guns by their sides. Cochran watched every movement, as soon as he found them in sound sleep he raised himself, this awakened one of the Indians who, seeing him apparently cold and warming himself, reclined again. When all was quiet he took the hatchet from under the head of the one he had awaked, and with it gave him a blow upon the head which killed him. This awaked the other, and as he was in the attitude of rising, Cochran dispatched him. He scalped both of them, and with their guns and hatchets, hastened down the river. All the time fearing he might be overtaken by the companions of those he had killed. He arrived opposite Fort George in the morning when he hailed the Fort and they sent and brot him over. He gave an account of his adventure which seemed to Capt. Gyles to be almost incredible. Two or three men were immediately dispatched to where the exploit took place, who found the two killed Indians, with their canoe and the utensils belonging thereto, and brought them away. The Indians soon became acquainted with the fate of their comrads, and suspicions were fastened on several. Cochran, fearful of their revenge, thought it prudent to remove from this place and went to Londonderry, where he went ever after by the name of Indian Tommy. A number of years after this, he had a son who was desirous of entering the Navy. The Old Gentleman went with his son to Portsmouth, related the account to Gov. Wentworth who was so much pleased with his story, that he took an interest in the son, that he procured for him an appointment in the Navy. And this same son was an Admiral in the last war. The Indians, for some years, were determined to revenge the death of the two Indians killed by Cochran. Sometimes their suspicions rested upon one, and sometimes upon others. Our people were generally afraid to go out of the reach of the Fort or garrisons. They had become so much alarmed as to discourage enterprise, and but few new settlers dared come among them.

The Proprietors seem to have abandoned all hope of doing anything further in settling the towns of Brunswick and Topsham, and turn their attention to Merreeconeek and Sebasco digin where danger was not so imminent. Fort George and the Fort at Richmond are continued in active operation. Besides the purchase of the claims of Richard Wharton, the Proprietors hold a large tract of land on the West side of the Sagadahock purchased from those who held under the title of John Parker. This tract extended up the Sagadahock to, or near Lawson's Plantation, in modern times called Ireland in Bath, including all the land between the New Meadows river, and Casco Bay, and the Sagadahock, down to Cape Small Point. This John Parker is the ances-

tor of the late Chief Justice Parker of Massachusetts. A part of this territory in the Proprietor's division was assigned to Dr. Oliver Noyes, the father of Belcher Noyes. At Cape Small point Harbor - a town was laid out into farming lots, and where the business part of the town was to be lots of an acre, with a lot for a meeting house and a grave yard. It was designed for a fishing town, fifteen or twenty houses were built; a large house was built with four chimneys by Dr. Noyes for the purpose of a public house. A large Stone Fort was also built by Doctor Noyes, for the encouragement and protection for this thriving town. Twenty or thirty vessels were employed by the inhabitants for the purpose of Fishery. This thriving town was called Augusta. Beside fishing vessels they had one or two coasters employed in coasting between there and Boston. It had become a place of considerable business. It was burnt and the inhabitants driven away probably in Lovell's war, as it was called about 1721. An attempt was made to re-settle in 1730 under the direction of Mr. Mountfort of Falmouth, but did not succeed.

Note: The remains of the Fort were for a long time visible as were the general indications of the town regularly built and subsequently demolished. It was the wonder for many years what settlement it could be, and who could have ever have lived there. It was on the East side of New Meadows River, a little below and opposite Cundy's Harbor, and has always been known as Cape Small Point Harbor. The Records of this town of Augusta were discovered entered at the end of the first volume of the Records of the Pejepscot Company, and were then brought to light some three or four years ago.

In 1750 The Territory purchased by the Pejepscot Company which had belonged to Clarke and Lake, and which lay on the Sagadahock and Kennebeck was brot into dispute in a great Law suit. Between The Plymouth Company and The Pejepscot. Both companies were made up of the most eminent men in Boston for influence, wealth and respectability. All of the legal talents of the State were enlisted on one side or the other, and a great portion of New England became interested in the success of one or the other of the parties. Governor Sullivan seems inclined to the opinion that the Titles under Clarke and Lake ought to have prevailed, but the influence brot in support of the European Titles was so strong as to prevail against titles from the natives and the consequence was they, The Plymouth Company, prevailed. This great Law Suit introduced many young men of talent to the State, particularly to the Lincoln Bloc.

I mention the fact of the Stone Fort being erected and the fishing town being built and called Augusta because Mr. Williamson in the History of Maine has located the same at Cushnook, since in 1796 taking the name of Augusta.

There was another large tract of land which was purchased by the Pejepscot Company and made at this time a part of their propriety. It extended from Abbacadasset Point up the Kennebeck River on the West side as far as the Northerly end of Swan Island - thence into the country four miles, -including the Island. This Title came originally from Indian Sachem, Kennebis and Abbacadasset through Christopher Lawson and Clarke and Lake, but mediately through Richard Collicut, Samuel and Hannah Holman who sold to the Pejepscot Company in 1716 or 1717. In the division among the Proprietors Swan Island fell to Adam Winthrop of Boston, and in 1720 a large Fort was built and was called Richmond Fort. This, I believe, was erected by the Pejepscot Proprietors and commanded at first by John Minot and afterward by Capt. Joseph Heath. This Fort was continued in efficient service for some years, and was considered an important out-post in controlling and restraining the savages in their

contemplated sallies upon our frontiers, and particularly in the aid which is rendered Fort George in this town both cooperating in rendering it more effective, and in keeping up a constant intercourse, both by land and water. There was a company of military men continually marching from Richmond and back.

Captain Heath, about the year 1730, being tired of living as he had done so many years, resigned his station at Richmond Fort, gave it up to Capt. Bean, and went and resided ever after in Roxbury, Mass. He was the ancestor of the late Lieut.-Governor Heath of Mass.

Captain Gyles, after holding the command of Fort George twenty-five years, resigned his command and removed to Boston and, I believe, soon after went to Pemaquid, but subsequently returned to Boston where he lived the remainder of his days.

Both towns are destitute of the stated preaching of the Gospel, and are still exposed to the incursions of the Indians and are troubled on every side. They are very desirous of a minister, but are not in a situation to employ one. The Proprietors had almost given up everything for lost. Capt. Benj. Larrabee is called upon to take the command of Fort George, and to act as the Agent of the Pejepscot Company in looking after their affairs and in disposing of their lands as opportunity should offer. He came from Portland which, I believe, was his native place. He was a man much respected for his integrity and faithfulness to his trust. He resided in the Fort with his family, and his children were all born there. Only few of the original settlers remain.

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Jan. 27, 1846

A little before the time of the Incorporation of the town, great embarrassment was experienced in the province for the want of money. The state of trade, and of the currency became very much disordered; consequently great distress effected the whole community. Among the remedies which the Government resort to, is to curtail part of their expenses, and one of their measures was to dismantle Fort George. This produced great excitement among our citizens. A meeting of all those who look to Fort George as absolutely necessary to their protection are called upon to meet at the old meeting house. A very spirited remonstrance is presented and signed, in which it is contended that the inducing reasons for continuing the fort were as strong as for placing it here in the first place, and much stronger, inasmuch as there are more lives and property exposed. The fact that peace was now concluded with the Indians was no reason, for they would make a treaty to-day and break it tomorrow, -if the violation would better subserve their designs. The paper is evidently written by some one in town; is a laboured production, and discovers great energy, a good deal of thought, and is expressed in language not to be misunderstood. It had its desired effect, -the Fort was continued in effective operation. Capt. Benj. Larrabee is continued in the command of the Fort. And Lieut. Woodside at the Blockhouse at Maquoit.

The first meeting of the town under the Act of Incorporation was held at the old Meeting house March 28, 1739. Deacon Samuel Hinkley was chosen Moderator and Town Clerk. Benj. Larrabee, John Gatchell, James Dunning and David Dunning, Selectmen. There are the descendents of all these men still living among us. Another meeting is held the 16th of April following, when a committee was chosen to make a further agreement with the Reverend Robert Rutherford who had been preaching to them three or four years past. If he could not remain they were empowered to employ some other orthodox man. It seems, however, that he continued the Minister of the town some three or four years after. On leaving this place he went to Thomaston where he preached for sometime and died in 1756, aged 68 years. His gravestone is rather conspicuous and is to be seen near the seat of the late Genl. Knox.

While the Town are so commendably engaged in providing the regular preaching of the gospel, -it is to be lamented that no provision is made for the education of their youth. An apology may, however, be found in the inability of the people. The Town had just commenced its corporate existence; everything was prospective. They were either engaged in building their houses, or bringing forward their farms, or preparing lumber to market for the payment of their lands. The tide of emigration for a few years brought in very many new settlers. The prospects of the Town were daily improving, and the Proprietors being again encouraged, now lend a helping hand, -and dispose of their lands upon such terms as encourage settlers, as well as new purchasers and receive their pay in lumber or such products of their labor as they can spare. The Proprietors are encouraging settlers in Topsham. This place is much behind this town in the number of their settlers. They are much more exposed to the incursions of the Indians, having but very few strong garrisons. In 1746 they had only thirty-six settlers, and some of these had been killed by the Indians. There are not

more than ten or a dozen of these whose descendents live in Topsham at this day. Some of them moved away and settled in the neighborhood of Boston. There is an old grave yard there in which some of their ancient settlers were buried. It is on the foreside of Topsham, now covered with a forest of trees. There is a tradition respecting this grave yard that many years ago during one of our Indian Wars, a day was fixed upon for the funeral of one of their inhabitants. The time arrived, a great number of people for that day were collected and the appropriate religious service was performed, in the midst of which there came up a snow storm. This, with somewhat of a general suspicion, that the Indians were concealed about the grave yard induced them to put off the burial until the next day. It was afterward ascertained that there were quite a number of Indians around the grave yard awaiting them. So, in this, it is probable quite a number of our settlers were providentially saved from the cruelty of the savage.

At this time the inhabitants at Topsham being so harrassed by the Indians, and so few in number, are unable to procure preaching for themselves, contribute to the support of the ministry in Brunswick, where they receive the privilege of the preached gospel for many years. This was in conformity to the laws of the province, giving them the privilege, and allowing the town to assess them as Adjacents.

In 1740 at the Second Annual Meeting, Capt. Wm. Woodside was chosen Moderator; Benj. Larrabee, Town Clerk; and Benj. Larrabee, Samuel Hinkley, and David Given, Selectmen. Nearly all the money that is raised is for the support of the ministry, - believing that the support of religious institutions was of the first importance to insure their prosperity, and securing to their children instruction in religion and morality.

Notwithstanding there was no open war with the Indians, the inhabitants did not feel altogether secure, they were still exposed to their depredations, and were continually annoyed by them, - stealing their sheep and killing their cattle. They were continually strolling about, familiar with the settlers, and trading with them, - would sometimes take offence, and determine upon revenge and were as apt to attack the innocent as the guilty. It is to be regretted on the other hand, that among our settlers there were some who would always, whether in peace or war, kill an Indian with the same feeling that they killed a foe or a wolf. Such conduct destroyed all confidence in Treaties, and emboldened the Indians in their treacherous treatment of the English. They were in the habit of pitching their wigwams within ten or a dozen miles of this Town, either on the River or up some of the tributaries of the River. In consequence of their residence being fixed temporarily so near they became exceedingly troublesome. The Selectmen represent the case to Gov. Shirley who promptly ordered measures to be adopted to drive them further away. Accordingly Capt. David Dunning was placed over a Company of soldiers to scour the back country and keep them from troubling our citizens. He was continued in this service for sometime, traversing with his company between Maquoit and Fort George. In the year 1741 Wyman Bradbury was chosen Town Clerk; Samuel Hinkley, David Dunning and Robert Spear, Selectmen. Mr. Bradbury lived near Fort George; had a house a little this side of where Mr. Small lives, - this side of the Bridge. He was a boat builder. At a Town Meeting held in May following Henry Gibbs, Esq., was chosen an inhabitant of the town. He is one of the Pejepscot

Proprietors. At the same meeting he was chosen Representative to the General Court in Boston. This is the first time the Town sends a Representative. The number of inhabitants continues to increase rapidly, and are devoting themselves to farming, and are making great progress toward being among the first agricultural town in the district. The farms about Maquoit, Middle Bay and Mare Point in John Orr's time were very productive, and carried much of their surplus to the market at Portland. After Mr. Rutherford leaves town they immediately take measures for a member to preach for them on probation. Among them we find the names of the Reverend Mr. Morton; Pierpoint, Osburn, Hodge, Blouery, Crumbie and McClanethan, - this last not only preached but kept school. This is the first time we have ever known a school kept in the town. Our inhabitants were divided between Presbyterian and Congregational preaching. The former were chiefly on the 12-rod road and about the Pays. The latter were at New Meadows. As the majority of the town are so are the Committee. A Presbyterian minister had been engaged to preach two or three months. Before he commenced another town meeting had been called and a new Committee chosen. It happened in one of these conflicts, that the town had two ministers on hand at one time. A meeting is called, both ministers paid off, and discharged. Such discordant feelings continued occasionally the religious difficulties with minister and people for a long time. This year Capt. David Dunning is sent a representative to the General Court at Boston. In 1744 an unhappy difference of opinion arises between the town and proprietors. The latter are exempt from taxation, and refuse to contribute in making the County roads, which passed through their lands. The result was an injudicious disposal of their land, which the town sold and gave their deeds, - believing unoccupied lands might be taken, and sold for public purposes. The difficulty was afterward adjusted by the interference of the more judicious and discreet part of the town. It seems there still remained a portion of the town, who were not unmindful of the great liberality of the proprietors at the commencement of the settlement, and of the great hopes which they had sustained while forwarding and protecting the settlement.

When Gov. Shirley became Governor of the Province he found our Eastern settlements in a very defenseless state; the Public Fortresses had been neglected, - the number of effective soldiers much diminished, and poorly prepared to meet the incursions of what Mather calls the Frenchified Indians. He immediately directs that our forts and garrisons be repaired, and that enlistments of soldiers be made for the common defence. This gave occasion for some alarm, and led to many speculations in anticipating another Indian War. About the same time companies were organized, and are traversing the country all along shore. Capt. Moeburn is stationed between Palmouth and Brunswick. There is great activity in military preparations. A call is made upon this town for a number of soldiers, and it is received as a severe grievance. Capt. David Dunning being the Representative this year again is instructed to petition the General Court for relief. After Governor Shirley had come to the determination to send an expedition to Louisburg, a call is made for more men to serve in that campaign. An officer comes to this town. The importance of the enterprise to New England seems duly appreciated and the expedition becomes popular. But the town is so feeble, and the people had become so timid, - they hardly knew how to part with any of their people. There is a day of fasting and prayer, and the importance of the ~~exp~~pedition overcomes their fears in a measure, and many enlisted. Among them some of our

principal, as well as most promising young men. Deacon Samuel Stanwood and his two brothers, William and David. Several of the Hinkleys, Thompsons, Woodsides, Simpsons, Givens and John Mason and others. It is reported of Wm. Woodside that he went as Chaplain. Some of the Reads and Hunters from Topsham. Somewhere from 25 to 35 went from the two towns, and nearly as many more from Harpswell. Merriconeeg could spare as many men as this town as they had no fear of the Indians upon their backs. Richard Jaquish commanded the company from Harpswell. This same Jaquish was a very conspicuous man for his encounters among the Indians. He killed the French Jesuit at Norridgework; he was with Harmon at Pleasant Point; and with Wm. McNess (?) encountered two Indians which lay concealed among the alder bushes very near, and opposite where Mr. C. L. Noyes now lives, - where the western fence of the Mall now stands. He is the only one known that did not return from the expedition to Louisburg. By being more courageous than prudent there he was decoyed into the woods, taken and killed by the Indians. While the result of this expedition to Louisburg was pending, our settlers became very much excited by their fears, and were in continual alarm. Not only by the fears of the Indians in their rear, but for their friends in the Expedition. They were continually remembered in all their prayers, not only here but throughout the Province. It is said of that eminently godly man, old Father Moddy of York, that while praying most earnestly for the expedition, that success might crown their efforts, he was wholly absorbed in supplicating a divine blessing upon them. At once his supplications were turned into thanksgiving for the victory which the God of armies had given them. It appeared afterward that on that very day and in that very hour of the day, Louisburg surrendered. Although many thought the plan of reducing Louisburg was chimerical, - the result disappointed their expectations. The glad tidings that Louisburg was reduced was received with the greatest joy throughout the country. And the return of those who went from this vicinity was hailed with no ordinary enthusiasm. They felt released from their dreadful forebodings, - from their fear of the incursions of the French and Indians, and from their anxiety about their friends. Nearly all returned. Mr. David Stanwood returned with the loss of one of his arms sustained in the neighborhood of Capt. Mitton. He, with a dozen or twenty others, obtained permission to pursue some Indians which had been seen, not far away which proved to have been a decoy. They ventured so far from the army as to be attacked by a much greater number of the enemy. They were all taken prisoners by the Indians, who formed a ring around them, stripped them of their clothes, and commenced the work of torturing them with spears. Mr. Stanwood determined upon not being killed without a struggle, and after one or two ineffectual attempts to escape, he at length succeeded, was pursued and wounded in the shoulder or arm, - reached the opposite shore from the army, where he was seen and rescued from his perilous situation. His arm was immediately amputated and he returned home with the rest. This Mr. David Stanwood was the father of the late Col. Wm. Stanwood and of Eben Stanwood, who not long since lived and died near the old Meeting-house.

I should have mentioned before the death of Mr. James McFarland. He was killed by the Indians while crossing the river this side of the narrows, together with John Moffir in 1742. Mr. McFarland was an active enterprising man, and very much respected. His wife was Mary Forsaith when he married her. After the decease of her husband she married a Lemont and soon after separated. He had a son John

McFarland who inherited his property and married Col. Libby's sister, Jane. John McFarland was drowned going to Boston and his widow afterward married Deacon Samuel Stanwood. This John McFarland had a sister who afterward married Anthony Woodside.

Governor Shirley was not unmindful of the safety and protection of our settlements during the campaign to Louisburg. He still continued to employ a company of soldiers, marching to and fro from Presumpscot to Fort George, calling at all the garrisons as they passed along, enquiring for Indians, who would always keep at a very respectful distance from them. But still they would be lurking about our settlements, and occasionally killing our settlers and taking their scalps. Topsham still continued to be very much annoyed by them.

The Town seemed dissatisfied while destitute of the stated preaching of the Gospel. They have employed candidate after candidate, and there was none that suited them. At length they were recommended to send for the Reverend Robert Dunlap, who was educated at the University of Edinburgh, as having all the qualifications desirable in a Minister and every way suited to the people. Accordingly, Dec., 6, 1746, Robert Given and Vincent Woodside were sent to Sheepscot to invite him to preach a few sabbaths on probation. He preached the term agreed for, and then returned to his family at Sheepscot. In March following another committee is sent to invite Mr. Dunlap to return and to procure his terms of settlement. The committee returned with his proposal, and the town conclude to extend an invitation to him to settle with them in the ministry, and offer him 200 Lbs., settlement to be paid after the war is over, and 200 Lbs., annually as a salary and furnish him with a house. He accepts the terms. As Mr. Dunlap was a Presbyterian, he preferred being ordained by a Presbyterian. As there was none to ordain him nearer than Londonderry, the Town and Mr. Dunlap mutually agreed that he should be ordained in Boston. Deacon Hinkley and Mr. Eben Stanwood were deputed to be present at the ordination and to receive him in behalf of the church as their minister. The town appropriated the sum of thirty pounds to defray the expense of an ordination dinner. He was accordingly ordained in the meeting house of the Reverend Andrew L. Mercier of the Protestant French Church. The services of the ordination were performed by a Presbytery composed of the Reverend W. L. Mercier, Rev. Mr. Morton of Colrain, Rev. Mr. Davidson of Londonderry, Rev. Mr. Wilson of Chester and the Rev. Mr. McLathlin. Mr. Dunlap returned and entered upon his pastoral duties and all parties are reconciled and happy for some time under his ministry. The town seemed aware that his salary was hardly adequate to the support of his family, and occasionally vote him additional sums. The inhabitants of Topsham still being an adjacent attend on Mr. Dunlap's preaching and contribute with the town to his support. There were at this time about fifty dwelling-houses in the whole town. Mr. Dunlap with his family occupy the garrison of the widow John McFarland, which stood in the corner where the Brick block built by Noah Hinkley stands, and Mrs. McFarland soon after married Deacon Samuel Stanwood. Mr. Dunlap preached one third of the time at New Meadows in the barn of Mr. James Thompson, near where Mr. Frances Adams' family now lives. The Frenchified Indian war, as Mr. Mather terms it, continues, and Mr. Dunlap is escorted every sabbath to the house of worship by his neighbors armed. The Indians are becoming exceedingly troublesome and are continually skulking in the neighborhood, watching for an opportunity of taking or killing some of our settlers. Lieut. Woodside is still at his post at the block-house at Maquoit; he had been long in the habit of trading with the

Indians and well knew their treacherous character and was always suspicious of them, and generally on his guard. He was a tall, stout athletic man, and never feared them unarmed. He one night had notice by the barking of his dog that the Indians were about his barn; he ran out, encountered two or three of them, knocked them down, beat them with a club, and he thought he killed one or two of them, but in the moment they were gone, had been carried away, and were tracked some way by the traces of blood. One Sunday morning after he was dressed for meeting and was going out to his barn, he was fired at, and received a ball through the back part of his triangular hat. Mr. Woodside met with many hairbreath escapes, and was never injured. In times of danger he kept up a continual correspondence with Fort George through the means of a dog who had been learned to exchange letters.

Mr. Woodside, the ancestor of the Woodsides now in town came to this country prior to 1715 with his father, and brother James. He married Anna Vincent and had seven children, - Vincent was the oldest, married a Lemont, and was father to Vincent, John and William, and Mrs. Mountford. John and Mrs. Mountford are now living. William married a Hunter of Topsham, and was father of William, the father of George, Adam and James, and they have several sisters living. Anthony married a MacFarland, inherited the homestead, and had a number of sons..... Margaret married Judah Chase who settled at Maquoit in 1751. Anna married Richard Sturbird, and Wm. Sturbird was their son, who recently died. Mary married Deacon Samuel Stanwood and had one child, Mrs. Blake, now deceased. Whether Jane was married I do not know. Deacon Samuel was the Executor of Mr. Woodside's estate.

The town of Topsham suffers very much from the incursions of the Indians; their number at this time did not exceed twenty-five families. In May, 1747 a canoe with four persons coming up through the Narrows below Cow Island were fired upon by some Indians on the shore and killed Mr. Moffit and William Potter and Richard Crain. William Thorn had his arm shot off, or so wounded of that it became necessary to amputate. Mrs. Moffit who was with them succeeded with the help of Thorn with his one arm, in paddling to the shore and escaping. William Thorn's son, Thomas was about this time taken prisoner. He was knocked in the head and scalped. He, however, came to, crept into a hollow log where he was soon after discovered by his friends. His head was so injured that it became necessary that he should be trepanned. He lost his life soon after by the falling of a piece of meat upon his head which had been suspended from the ceiling. He died immediately. This month Mr. Seth Hinkley, oldest son of Deacon Samuel Hinkley, was killed. He was shot by the Indians near the garrison of Mr. Joseph Smith and Tobias Ham. They were tanners, and he had been there for a strap to hang a cow bell. His death was much lamented. At this time his father lived near where Mr. Francis Adams' family now lives on a garrison which was owned by himself and James Thompson. The last of April 1748 the Indians appeared much earlier than usual. A number of them concealed in the bushes on the west side of the road at Mare Brook fired upon Capt. Burns as he was passing over the bridge with a file of soldiers and killed him, and a Mr. Bragg; and a Mr. Washburn was taken a prisoner and carried to Canada where he suffered extreme hardship from the french and indians. A few days after this a boy, who lived at Doctor Spear's, was watering a horse at Spear's well, a little beyond Mare Brook, was fired upon and killed, together with the horse. I will here relate the account of Mr. William Ross, who was taken a prisoner, with his two sons, John and Robert, and carried to Canada. I am not informed as to the time nor

the place where he was taken, but I suppose it was not far from this time, probably a little earlier. Mr. Ross, and his son Robert were soon after liberated and returned home. John, being a favorite, was retained by the Indians. The second time Mr. Ross was taken, he was carried to Quebec, and while at a public place, the resort of those who wanted to be exchanged his feelings were much interested in a young lad he found there, and volunteered to assist in procuring his release. The moment he inquired his name he discovered that it was his own son, John. They both effected their release and returned home. John, soon after, lost his life on the river. The old gentleman built a house which has been standing within the recollection of many of us. The home stood where the widow Melcher now lives, and was bullet-proof; filled up between the studding. Wm. Ross was a lame man. While cutting wood in the wood west of Mare Brook he discovered a wounded bear making toward him. He retreated backward, defending himself with his axe, and falling backward over a log, injured himself so that he could no longer help himself. The bear, unable to get over the log, reached under and bit his knee. Anthony Woodside, who had fired and wounded, soon came up in the pursuit and killed him. His son Robert built the house which has been standing within the recollection of many of us, where the Brunswick Bank now stands. Barton, his son, lived on the homestead. William lived near George Woodside, and Sam this side.

Our people continue to be alarmed and they are very cautious about exposing themselves. Some move to the garrisons, - others make their houses proof against bullets by lining them with studs four inches thick, and have apertures about in different parts of the house so that they may defend their own Castle by pointing their guns through these holes. The tops of their houses projected over the sides so as to give an opportunity of firing upon those who might be too near the house. Wherever they go they carry their guns. In the winter season our settlers could attend to their business without fear of molestation. They employed themselves in getting out lumber to the landing places to be sent to the market in the spring and summer. The Indians always retired to their headquarters during the winter months.

May 9th, 1748. Capt. Benj. Larrabee dies, very much lamented. He came from Falmouth to this place, and had been the standing Agent of the Proprietors, and the Commander of Fort George. His descendants remain in town to this day. He left three sons, - Nathanael, Stephen and James. Nathanael lived where Mr. Crawford now lives, - was Town Clerk over forty years. Stephen lived about north from Cape Harding in the woods, and James lived where Chas. Thomas now lives. He had a daughter who married Aaron Hinkley. He was succeeded in the command of Fort George by John Oulton, Esq., who afterward married his widow. Wm. Larrabee was buried in the grave yard attached to the Fort of Gov. Andross, where Mr. Roger Merrill's store is. There were, in this grave yard many grave stones standing within the recollection of some now living. They are now all broken down and lost, and all traces of their graves obliterated from the face of the earth. There are now no monuments to shew that they ever had an existence. This should admonish us to take effectual measures to secure what may remain of the sepulchers of our fathers. I will here mention that until 1750 there had been no regularly organised militia. John Gatchell is chosen Captain, and Joseph Berry, Lieutenant. Captain Gatchell was a very respectable man, he came from Spurwink, and settled in town about the time of the Incorporation. I have often heard him named as being a large, portly, venerable looking old gentleman. Especially when he

made his appearance on the Sabbath at the meeting house dressed in his white wig and triangular hat. Stephen Gatchell was his son, and was occasionally trusted with the concerns of the proprietors, surveying and selling their lands. He made a survey of Topsham, a plan of which is in my hands. He was a respectable man, but unfortunate in his wife, as his posterity can attest.

July 24, 1751, nineteen Indians and one Frenchman came upon seven of our settlers, at New Meadows, while they were getting hay. They were at work on the side of the hill north of the turnpike, and near the bridge. The Indians discovered that they were at a considerable distance from their guns, and ran and out off their retreat to them. Two of these men were sons of Deacon Samuel Hinkley, -Edmond and Isaac. The other of this name was Gideon, son of Seth Hinkley, who was killed four years before. Deacon Samuel Whitney, Deacon of the old Congregational Church and his son Samuel, who was a boy. Heseekiah Purinton and Samuel Lumken. Isaac Hinkley was killed in attempting to escape, determined not to surrender. The remains were not found until the next spring. It was then discovered by means of his dog who had been in the habit of visiting the spot where he was scalped. They were all carried to Canada. Deacon Whitney was sold for 126. His redemption was purchased by one Peter Littlefield, who paid the money, and he was suffered to return home. On his return he petitioned The General Court, stating the particulars of their being taken; the hardships they endured and the inability of himself, or of any of them to pay their ransome, and asking that the court would take measures to ransom them, and pay the amount of his own ransome. These Indians, before leaving town, killed and injured about 30 of the settlers cattle. The Legislature attends to the prayer of Deacon Whitney, and measures are immediately taken to rescue them. They were afterwards returned to their friends.

In 1752 Mr. Thomas Skolfield is chosen Town Clerk. We find some collected copies of records signed Per Thomas Skolfield, Cleruum Brunswickii. He was from Ireland, and it is said that he received a Collegiate education before he came to this country. He is the ancestor of all of the name in this town and Harpswell. He was one of our best farmers and was highly esteemed. He was likewise one of the Selectmen this year with James Thompson and Deacon Samuel Stanwood. This James Thompson has been in town a few years and came here from Biddeford, and was the father of Brigadier Thompson, and kept a tavern. His family were buried in a graveyard somewhere to the Eastward of where the late Mr. Frances Adams lived on the bank of the New Meadows River. It is now covered with trees. Some of the grave stones are now to be seen, but they have become almost illegible. It contains some of the earliest families which died in the vicinity. I have been informed that Mr. James Scales was buried there, who was a Surveyor and made our present town plan. He was the father of the late William Scales, who was the first that was ever liberally educated from this town. There are some who may recollect him. He was an itinerant preacher. He died in Bowdoin about 30 years since.

Peter Coombs lived on Howards Point south of the Adams' farm. He was from Newbury-port and brought with him four sons, -George, Peter, Samuel and Caleb. His brother John settled on the Great Island, and is the ancestor of the Coombs there.

We find interspersed through our records appropriations made for the erection of Stocks and whipping posts. These were erected near the old meeting house. Our old people all remember them; and the feeling they entertained respecting them when young. There

as object in terrorem, to deter from crime, were very useful in their moral restraints, in preventing Sabbath breaking, lying, profaneness, and stealing. The punishments were inflicted by the constables by virtue of a warrant from the Selectmen where there was no Justice of the Peace. Petty crimes- the damage amount not exceeding 40-came under their cognisance. It was soon after this that Ann Conner committed suicide by hanging herself on a pine tree. Our Magistrates ordered the old Roman Law to be put in execution: that she be buried where four roads meet, and a stake driven through her body. It was put in execution on the Harpswell Road a little below the college.

This year, 1752, our records commence the practice of double dating, in consequence of the Act of Parliament adopting the New Style. The town have commenced giving encouragement to schools, and Mr. George Harwood is employed by the year. He has three stations assigned him, -one at upper New Meadows, another at Lower New Meadows, the third at our old west meeting-house. This last station was for the accomodation of all living on the 12-rod road, Middle Bay, Mere Point and Bunganock. Mr. Harwood built a house and attempted to clear a farm, a part of Capt. Adams' farm, near the brook. Hence the brook has been called Harwood Brook.

Our records notice the great earthquake which was felt throughout New England Nov. 18, 1755. In this vicinity there was an undulation of the earths surface so violent as to rock the homes, throw down chimnies, log fences, and crockery ware from the shelves. This was the most violent earthquake experienced in New England. Reverend Mr. Dunlap lived at this time a little at the eastward of the old meeting-house. The chimney fell into the house, and some of his children narrowly escaped severe injury. The inhabitants were generally very much alarmed, and distressed, -and predisposed to view such events as presaging war, pestilence or famine, or some other alarming evil. The Reverend Mr. Dunlap preached a sermon on the occasion, and called the attention of his people to this admonitory providence, and urged upon them the imperious necessity of repentance, and of fleeing to the religion of the gospel as their only refuge. The meeting-house was very fully attended on the Sabbath, -a general religious sobriety prevailed, and many were gathered into the communion of the church. How many, and the extent we have no means of knowing. It is probable the number of communicants at this time was larger than at any other period in the last century. God's providences as manifested by the signs of the times, and improved and enforced by the ministry were the ordinary method of increasing the number of communicants to our churches. Hence the frequency of days of fasting, appointed by ministers, when in God's providence they were visited by drought, sickness, or pestilence, or any of God's judgments. There are no records of the church so far back as this period. It may be probable that when the church gave up their connection with the Presbytery that they returned the records made while under their jurisdiction.

Mr. John Farrin, not far from this time, succeeds Mr. Harwood as a school master for the town. He was from old Ipswich, (His father was from Ireland. He married Miss Hannah Newman of Lynn) and kept school in town many years. He had kept school before at Mystic and

The alarm about the Indians are much increased, and the Government apply to this town again to supply them with men for the public service. But so far from complying with the request, -the town choose two Commissioners, Capt. David Dunning and Capt. John

Gatchell, to appear and represent the condition of the town their entire inability to furnish the men called for, together with the exposed situation of the town to the incursions of the Indians.

On the 9th of May, 1756 a party of Indians arrived on the high lands in Topsham commanding a view of Fort George and the few houses near to it in Brunswick. Here they concerted their plans, here they divided and to this place they were to return and report their success. One party was to go to Flying Point, and the other to Maquoit, and Middle Bay and New Meadows. The party which came to Brunswick skulked about Maquoit, went to Middle Bay and looked into the house of Mr. John Given, the father of the late old Mr. John Given. He and his wife had gone to meeting at Harpswell. Seeing none but children passed them unmolested. In the afternoon while they lay concealed in the bushes at Smith's Brook, near where Thomas Given 2nd now lives, three men; Abyah Young, John and Richard Staibird passed, returning from upper New Meadows where they had been to meeting. They were all three armed and their guns loaded. The Indians darted from their concealment and fired at them. Surprised and frightened, our men run, dropt their guns. The Indians pursuing picked them up and fired after them and wounded Young, took him prisoner and carried him away.

The other party appeared Sunday morning, the next day after at day light at Mr. Thomas Means' at Flying Point. The house was fortified, as usual, and the doors were fastened. After several attempts to break open the door they took up a large log and ran violently with it against the door, and opened it. Mr. Thomas Martin, the father of the late Capt. Matthew Martin, whose son is now among us as a citizen, was sleeping in the chamber, but his gun had been misplaced and he was unable to find it. Of course, unarmed, he remained in his concealment. When the Indians entered the house one of the children crept into the ash hole, concealed herself. She afterward married Mr. Skolfield, and was the Mother of Capt. George Skolfield. Mr. Means, his wife, child, and Miss Molly Finney, her sister, were taken out of the house. Mr. Means they concluded to kill. He was taken a short distance in advance, held by his extended arms between two Indians and a third shot him through the head and then scalped him. While this tragic scene was going on Mrs. Means, with her child on her arm ran into the house, closed the door and placed a chest across the entry against the door. The Indians returned, found the door refastened, pointed a gun through a hole, fired at Mrs. Means; the ball passed through her breast, killing the child in her arms, - 14 mo. old. The Indians succeeded in getting into the house, and while in the entry, Martin, who was hid upstairs, had found his gun which he pointed down through the floor, fired a ball which took the Indian down the back and he dropped. This frightened them. They took up their wounded fellow and, with Molly Finney, made their escape. While Miss Finney was being carried away she was heard for sometime crying with the highest pitch of her voice to be rescued. It may be interesting to know the fate of Miss Finney. She was carried away in her night clothes, and continued without any other apparel until after they had crossed the river and had arrived at the top of the hill in Topsham, in sight of Fort George, and where they met the other party with Abijah Young their prisoner. Young advised Miss Finney to seize the first blanket she could lay her hands upon. She soon secured one of the Indians' blankets, - a scuffle ensued and she returned it. She had a wearisome journey through the wilderness to Québec. Here she

was disposed of to a Gentleman farmer, who set her to work in his field. The task she did not perform cheerfully, -neither was her master pleased. He took her from the field and placed her in his kitchen. There she was better satisfied. Her appearance attracted the attention of a Frenchman in the neighborhood, which was not pleasing to her master, and inclined him to place her out of his reach when she was not particularly employed, and especially in the event she was visited in her chamber. Not many months after this Captain McLellen of Falmouth, now Portland, was at Quebec with a cartel for the purpose of exchanging some prisoners with the French. Having formerly been acquainted with Molly Finney, and knowing she was there in servitude went in quest of her, and after a diligent search found her. The plan for her delivery was projected, -the time, manner and the window in her chamber was all understood. The time arrives, the vessel is ready, the wind fair, and the night favourable. Captain McLellen goes with a rope; she was ready, received it, confined it and let herself down from the window and escaped on board the Cartel, sailed with a fair wind, and arrived at Portland after a prosperous voyage. This Miss Finney afterward married Capt. McLellen, and was the mother of the late Joseph McLellen, our late Postmaster.

Abijah Young was a prisoner nearly a year and died at Hallifax on his way home with the small pox. His widow, the daughter of Wm. McNess, afterward married a Mr. Jordan, who was the mother of the late Abijah Jordan of Harpswell.

Early in the Spring, May 18th, 1757, seventeen Indians surprised and had an engagement with Robert Lithgow of Topsham who had only eight men with two of our men were wounded and two of the Indians were killed and carried off with them. Any further particulars concerning this have never come to my knowledge.

Soon after this John Macom and Daniel Eaton were coming from Maquoit with salt hay. The Indians way-laid them. The former very adroitly escaped, but the latter received a ball in his wrist, was taken a prisoner and carried to Canada. He was gone about a year. Was the son of Samuel Eaton who came from Salisbury, lived where the meeting house below stands, and who died at an advanced age while sitting in his chair. Some of us may remember Daniel, he lived with Nabby who is now living, and retained the ball in his wrist to his death. These events one after another produced a great sensation among our people. They were continually excited by the fear of the Indians, and were always armed, whether to work in their fields, or going among their neighbors. The Selectmen apply to the Governor of the Province for aid in defending them from the incursions of the enemy; especially soldiers to protect the garrison near the meeting house necessary for the entertainment of expresses and other travellers, kept by Mr. Robert Spear who is greatly advanced in age and very decrepit. Which garrison would be a kind of barrier to the Inhabitants, and a great security to the house of public worship.

#Mr. Spear died in 1763, aged 81 years. His wife in 1781, aged 85 years. His son Robert, married Ann Skolfield, daughter of Thomas Skolfield. A daughter of Mr. Spear married John Given, another to Robert Dunning, another to James Potter. #

These times created many peculiarities in the people. There was little or no gaiety, mirth or dissipation. The subject of general

concern was their troubles with the Indians, -the wonderful escape of one, the heroic exploits of another, the cruel murders of families and children, together with many marvellous stories full of interest. The heavens were full of signs and wonders. Some incline to believe in witchcraft, and the scenes by Cotton Mather were familiar to most of them. Their general cast of character partook of the melancholly. Musick was a lullaby which calmed all their fears and expelled all thoughts of ghosts and goblins. Hence The general practice of singing psalms, or stories in doggerel rhyme which was very prevalent in those days.

Prior to this time it had been the irrevocable practice at public worship for the minister to read a Psalm line by line to the congregation, and all join in singing. A petition is presented to the town, then constituting the parish, by a portion of the singers, to have the front gallery finished for their accommodation. But they would allow no clique to monopolize this privilege, all choosing to do their own singing. The present practice could never obtain, until 1797, when it was brought about by the efforts of Misses Cary and Torry who kept a singing school at the old meeting house.

In Oct. 1760 the Reverend Mr. Dunlap's mind became so much impaired in consequence of a paralytic stroke that it was agreed mutually that a counsel should be called to dissolve his connection with them as their minister. The Council was composed of Congregational Clergymen and they agreed to the mutual proposals and dissolved their connection. Mr. Dunlap lived 13 years after. While in the active exercise of the duties of his ministry Mr. Dunlap was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his pastoral duties. In his manner of preaching he was vehement and persuasive, and it is said of him that he was an admirer of the celebrated Whitfield with whom he became acquainted soon after he came to this country. He married Jane Allison, who was born in the year 1711, and died in this town the 31st of March 1797. They had six children. John, the eldest, was born at June 19, 1737. Elizabeth, who married Deacon Andrew Dunning, was born at Nobleton in 1742. Samuel was born at Boothbay in 1745. Robert was born at New Castle in 1747 and was shipwrecked and lost on Hampton Beach Dec. 25, 1776. Jane was born in 1749, and Hugh, now living, was born in 1751.

I should have remembered before that after the seduction of Quebeck in 1759 - the Indian wars ended and a general peace was concluded. The news was received by our people with great joy and satisfaction. A new era was opening upon the prospects of the town. Having no fear of any further molestation, they devote themselves with redoubled diligence to their agricultural concerns and manifest an uncommon degree of enterprise. Many are moving into this town and Topsham with families. Among those who came to this town I will name: Benj. Stone, the Pennells, Melchers, Hunts, Hardings, Westons, Gross, Curtis and many others. Among those who came to Topsham I will name: John Merrill, Hugh, Samuel and Thomas Wilson, the Pattens. Some of these were men in good circumstances who had mingled with more fashionable society, and who had resided in places not exposed to the perils of Indian warfare. The appearance of rich and fashionable apparel in the female portion of them, especially of the hoop in their dresses when they appeared abroad or at church, drew forth the gaze and wonder of our rustic settlers, who had endured the heat and brunt of hardships peculiar to the scenes and modes of life which they had but now just passed.

Lumbering is now becoming quite a business and mills are erected upon the river. The first mills built on the river were where the upper mills are now. The water was turned to them by means of a wing dam. Fort George, which had been a terror to the Indians for over forty years, is now dismantled. Mr. Stone builds a house and trades at the corner now continued to be owned by one of his descendants. The town is in a very prosperous condition.

The town are making advances toward the resettlement of the ministry. In August 1761 the Reverend John Miller came and preached on probation, and in Dec. 31st the Church met and gave him a call to settle with them in the ministry, and the town voted to unite with the church and give him a salary of 66.13.4 and one-hundred pound settlement to be paid in three years, one-third yearly. In November 1762 Mr. Miller was ordained. The Council was composed of the Reverend Mr. Smith of Falmouth, the Reverend Elisha Eaton of Harpswell, the Reverend Mr. Loring of North Yarmouth, Reverend Mr. Elvens of Scarboro, and the Reverend Mr. Aubins of Milton the native place of Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller, it seems, was ordained as a Congregationalist, but from some cause or other the Church and parish, after some years, chose to return to their connection with the Presbytery from which they had seceded, -viz: the London Derry Presbytery. Accordingly the Reverend John Murray and the Reverend Mr. Preme, the blind clergyman, were authorized by the Presbytery from which they had seceded, to reorganise the Church.

The Town continues to prosper with an increased population, -and the agricultural interest of the town is very much increased with a considerable surplus for the market. There are many engaged in lumbering and in the coasting trade. A sheet from the inventory of the taxable property for the year 1762 will give us some idea of the property employment and progress of the settlement and a comparative view of the condition, employment and wealth of the East and West parts of the town divided by the great pitchpine plains. It will be understood that there were no inhabitants West of the 12-rod road and Bungernuck. The inventory of the two sections of the Town were separate and from them we present the following tabular view:

In the East part of the Town	71 polls	West	71
	60 cows	"	152
	36 oxen	"	62
	17 horses	"	31
	47 sheep	"	263
	41 swine	"	109
	102	"	89
	4 mills	"	2

It appears there is more attention to the farms in the West part of the town and the inhabitants were more thriving. The best farms were at Middle Bay and Maquoit, and on Mare Point. Some of our citizens engage in lumber and are settling around the Falls.

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Preface
to the
Fourth Lecture
delivered
Feb.3,1846

I mentioned in my last that this Town was Incorporated Feby. 5th, 1739,- which will be one hundred and seven years day after tomorrow. That the Provincial Government in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of the Province direct, among other things, that Fort George should be dismantled,- which threw this Town and the neighboring towns into a great excitement. That they met and sent a very spirited remonstrance to the Governor - which was immediately followed by an order to put the Fort again into effective operation.

The first meeting of the town under the Incorporation was held March 28,1739. That the Reverend Mr. Rutherford is still continued as their minister. The Town continues to improve rapidly after the Incorporation, by means of the liberal encouragement of the Proprietors, who propose to receive lumber and such products of their labor as they could spare in payment for their lands.

I observed that Topsham suffered very much by the Indians, and that in 1744 they had only 36 inhabitants, and that some of these were killed the same year by the Indians. I observed that there was an old grave yard there, now covered with trees,near Mr. James Mustards, - and the fact of its being beset with Indians, in expectation of seizing those who expected to bury a person who was to have been buried at that time, but were providentially prevented.

Captain David Dunning is provided with a Company to scour the woods in the neighborhood of Brunswick and Topsham - to drive the Indians from their encampments. That Henry Gibbs, one of the Proprietors, was our first representative in 1714.

There were unfortunate divisions about religious matters in Town. A part of our people are Congregationalists, and a part Presbyterians.

In 1743 Captain David Dunning is chosen Representative, and is the second to have been sent.

That Governor Shirley,aware of the defenseless state of the country, orders companies of soldiers to travel along the backs of the settlements, and occasionally to visit them for their protection.

1744 Captain D.Dunning is our Representative again. The expedition to Lewisburg is popular - that about 30 enlisted from this town to go there.

I mentioned the encounter of William and Jaquish in the Mall, and here, by-the-way, I would remark that Mr. John Dunning once told me that he had taken beaver in this brook.

I mentioned the great anxiety about the expedition to Lewisburg - the days of fasting - about Mr. Moody's prayer, that while supplicating a blessing, suddenly changed and thanked God for success which had already attended the Expedition,- which afterward appeared true - our men all returned,- Mr. David Stanwood with the loss of an arm by a wound received in escaping from the Indians who had taken him a prisoner. I gave the names of the descendants of Mr. Ebenezer Stanwood, the ancestor of all of the name.

The Indians continue to kill and take scalps,- a great alarm and fear still exist.

I mentioned the invitation etc.,of the Reverend Robert

Preface

Dunlap, - was ordained in Boston by a Presbytery. The Town vote thirty dollars for his ordination dinner - that Topsham unite with this town in support of Mt. Dunlap. That he lived in Mr. McFarland's Garrison where the Hinkley block now stands, - that during the French and Indian war he was protected to the House of Worship by an armed guard. I mentioned several encounters of Lieutenant Woodside, - the death of Seth Hinkley by the Indians, near Smith's Garrison. I mentioned that the Indians shot Mr. Thomas Thorn, and scalped him, but I omitted some particulars which I will now mention. In times of the Indians wars neighbors used to join together to do their hoeing and planting, - that at this time they had been to work with Mr. James Mustard, - had been to dinner and were returning to their work when it occurred to them that they had left their guns at the house. A part returned for the guns and a part went on to their work. These last, the Indians seized upon; killed one man by scalping him, whose name is not given to me, and supposed they had killed Thorn and scalped him, but he crept into a hollow log and was rescued. The men who went for their guns now returned, pursued the Indians and killed two of them, whom the Indians carried off. I mentioned last evening that Captain Burns and a Mr. Bragg were killed at Mare Brook, and a Mr. Washburn taken prisoner and carried to Canada. That a boy of Doctor Spear's was killed, while watering a horse at Spear's well, and the horse likewise. I mentioned that Mr. William Ross and his two sons were taken prisoners and carried to Canada, - that he afterward returned with his son Robert. And that he was taken again and carried away and accidentally discovered his son John, and both were released and returned.

I mentioned the death of Captain Benjamin Larrabee; when he died, and where he was buried, and his family. I mentioned John Gatchell as being the First Captain of Militia, and his son Stephen was a surveyor of the Town. The capture of Deacon Samuel Hinkley - his son, three Hinkleys, Mr. Purrinton and Samuel L. I mentioned an old grave yard near the late Frances Adams, now covered with trees. The erection of whipping posts and stocks, and their utility, and that Mr. Harwood was our first School Master. Also the great earth quake of Nov. 18, 1755 produced great distress, - there is a Fast, it is followed by great religious sobriety, and many admitted to the communion of the church. Mr. John Farrin, our second grammar School Master.

I related the account of the death of Thomas Means; - his child 11 mos. old shot in his Mother's arms, and Molly Phinney was taken a prisoner, with other incidents connected with it. I mentioned the attack upon Mason and Daniel Eaton, and also an account of an adventure etc., of the late Capt. John Dunlap - with some other facts.

As I did not proceed quite as far as I expected, I now proceed to add a few more remarks previous to what I originally designed for this evening.

Topsham received very considerable additions to their settlers. They began to be more secure.

In the year 1757 the first vessel ever built above the chops, was built, - John Patten, William Patten, Captain Adam Hunter and John Fulton. She was called the "Merry meeting" and was employed as a coaster, and William Patten commanded her.

Topsham was Incorporated in 1764, and their Meeting House was built the same year. A church is organized about the same time in connection with the Londonderry Presbytery. They had many candidates to preach to them for settlement, but from some cause or other, never succeeded in settling any until 1789 when Mr. Ellis was ordained. The celebrated Dr. Hopkins preached some time as a Candidate among them.

Preface

Many of those who have endured the sufferings and privations and dangers incident to the first settlement of the town, and have braved the horrors and perils of Indian warfare, are now, that the war is closed and peace established, retiring from the din and bustle of active life, and as they are soon to pass away, to be among the living no more, it may be interesting to notice them in their descendants.

We have had occasion repeatedly to mention the name of John Minot, Esq., he was born in Boston and was a son of Stephen Minot, a merchant, and one of the original Proprietors of the Town. Before coming here he married Hannah Bradstreet of Reading, near Boston. They had two sons and two daughters. John settled on the Homestead in this Town, married the daughter of Wyman Bradbury, was a sea Captain, and had sons and daughters, some of them now living. Thomas, his second son married Abigail West, and lived here a short time then moved away. His son, Stephen, now living in Bowdoin, lived in town many years. Marcia married the Reverend John Wiswell of Falmouth, now Portland; was a Tory in the war of the Revolution and went to Halifax. His son, Chief Justice Wiswell, made a visit in town to his relatives, Mr. Washington Bowker's family. Some of us may recollect enjoying the pleasure of his company. It was but 5 or 8 years ago. Hannah married Samuel Moody who soon after moved to Boston where he lived some time, and moved and settled in Bath where his family afterward resided.

We should have mentioned a little earlier the Incorporation of Harpswell in 1758. Their Meeting House was built two years before and is now standing. The Reverend Elisha Eaton, their first minister, was settled in 1754, and died April 22, 1764, aged 63 years. His son, the only person from Harpswell who ever received a collegiate education, the late Reverend Samuel Eaton, was educated at Cambridge, graduated in 1763, and was ordained October 24, 1764. Mr. Smith, in his journal published a few years since, remarks that there was a great concourse of people at the ordination, and that the young folks had a rampant frolic, as was usual in those days on such occasions.

William Woodside, Esq., for so many years Commander of the Block House at Maquoit, was the ancestor of all of the name now residing in the Town or vicinity. He came here with his Father and brother, James, prior to 1717. The two latter continued but a short time. The portrait of the Reverend James Woodside is now in the hands of Captain James Woodside. It was taken after his return from this country, and bears date 1726 - "by Gibson." William Woodside remained at Maquoit and married Ann Vincent, and had seven children. Vincent, lived at Bunganock Pt., was the oldest and married a Lemont. Their children were Vincent and William, both recently died, and John. Mrs. Mountford, now living, - and another daughter, I believe, was Stephen Minot's first wife. William, his second son, lived opposite Captain James Woodside's, married a Hunter, Elizabeth, a daughter of Adam Hunter of Topsham, and a number of children were born to them, - viz: William, the father of George and John, Adam, James and two or three sisters. I believe one of them now lives on the old Homestead. Anthony married Sarah MacFarland, daughter of James MacFarland, who was killed by the Indians, inherited the old Homestead, - had quite a number of children. The only ones I remember are William, who lived over the gulley, Anthony of Wales, Reverend Mr. Woodside's wife, and Mrs. Spalding. Margaret married Judah Chase who settled here in 1750, - they had a number of children. The late Captain Anthony Chase was one. Mary married Deacon Samuel Stanwood, for his second wife, and had no children. Ann married Richard Sterbird and was the mother of the late William Sterbird. His Father died when he was very young, and was the only child. Jane, I believe, was married to James Dunning who moved to Bangor. Mr. Woodside's will is now in my hands, and his Cullash and belt which he carried so many years he gave his son in

Old Mr. Robert Spear, I believe, married a Phinney and lived near the old Meeting House; had two sons, Robert and William the doctor, and two daughters,— one married old Mr. John Given, and another married Mr. William Ross, the lame man.

Robert lived in the last house in Brunswick going to Harpswell Neck, and married Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Skolfield by whom she had three children. One married the late Josiah Simpson for his first wife, another married Mr. Dunning of Flying Point, another married the late Mr. Jas. Given for first wife. Mr. Spear married for his second wife a daughter of Mr. John Smart, who lived on the farm of the late Lewis Simpson, afterward moved to Bangor. Mr. Spear by his second wife had five daughters and one son. Mr. Spear had previously lived with his father at the old Meeting House. The evening before the sad affair at Flying Point this Mr. Spear was setting some traps about Bunganock River when he heard some Indians approaching where he was. He concealed himself under a log. The Indians passed him and one of their dogs went over the log where he lay concealed.

Mr. William Simpson, the ancestor of those of the name in Town, came from Ireland, the County of Manherhan, and Parish of Glentubrich in 1730, and took the farm where Captain Robert Chase now lives. When Mr. Simpson came here he left his wife and three children in Ireland. When he fixed his residence he sent for his wife who came with two daughters and left the son. These two daughters were married afterward and moved to Sheepscot. He had afterward six sons born here. But two of them settled here, Josiah and Lewis.

The ancestor of the Skolfield now in town and Harpswell was Thomas Skolfield, who with his brother George came to this Country about the year 1740. They were both educated in Dublin University. Thomas settled in this Town and George settled in Philadelphia. Thomas married a sister of John Orr, Mary, by whom he had a number of children, viz: Clement, Thomas, Joseph, William, Ann, Stephen, Mary and Martha.

John Orr who lived on Mair Point married Mr. Skolfield's sister, Susan, and they died without children.

We now approach that period in our History when the attention of our people is directed to the management of their public concerns.

Complaint had often been made and reiterated of the encroachment of the Mother Country upon our rights. But they were so engrossed in their own affairs as to give but little attention to them. But in September 1768 the British Parliament sent one or two Regiments to Boston to awe the Provincial into a compliance of unconstitutional and oppressive measures. This act was not looked upon as so very oppressive, but rather viewed as a prelude to a more arbitrary exercise of power,— the enactment of those laws which might enslave, and more effectually deprive them of their chartered liberties. As such, they were received in Boston and resisted by the populace. The executioners of them were daily insulted and universally despised. So great was the excitement that the town of Boston in Town Meeting concluded to invite a Convention of Delegates from the several towns of the Province to advise them on the present critical juncture of public affairs. This Town immediately responded, and although the invitation was received but two days before the time designated for the meeting of the Convention — yet upon 24 hours notice only, a full Town Meeting was assembled, and Aaron Hinkley, Esq., was chosen a delegate, and a Committee of five to give him instructions, viz: Thomas Skolfield, Isaac Snow, David Dunning, Samuel Thompson and William Woodside, Jr. A majority of this Committee were among the eldest, and most discreet prudent and respectable men of the Town. There was doubtless much excitement, but it subsided on sending their Delegates, and we hear nothing more from the records for sometime.

Agriculture is the principal business of the Town. Some are engaged in coasting, carrying wood and boards. Much of our surplus produce was carried to what is now Portland. Peace and quietness generally prevail. The Town are happy in their minister, the Reverend Mr. Miller. All our people worship together, and although there were no carriages nor sleighs families generally attended Public Worship. Those who had horses would ride on a saddle with a pillion. Those who had no conveyance would walk. Whole families walked from New Meadows, four and five miles to our old Meeting House. Likewise from this part of the Town to New Meadows. And sometimes in pleasant weather in the summer season such a number would assemble as made it necessary to shore up the galleries. The practice of sleeping in time of Public Worship was as common in those days as ours. Mr. Miller, who was in the habit often times of stopping in the midst of his sermon, and after a pause would exclaim, "Wake up, hearers!" But after awhile this kind of admonishing was found insufficient to awake the slumbering audience. And the Church made it the business of Old Mr. George Coombs to awake them by taking his staff and rapping loudly on the side of the pew. The Church at this time numbered about seventy members,—about an even number of both sexes.

A communication received some months since from a gentleman, formerly a resident of this Town, and a native, gives some of his recollections of this period. He remarks that our citizens, before the introduction of the evils consequent upon the Revolution, were a very industrious, temperate and hardy people, and that they carried on their agriculture under great disadvantages and still raised as great a surplus as at any time since. In growing their corn they expended a great quantity of labour in hilling and banking up the corn which served to diminish their crops. So with potatoes they buried them deep, and raised large hills over them, four or five times larger than at the present day. They raised but few, which was indeed all they wanted. They did not know their value in fattening their beef and pork, and giving them to cattle and sheep in the spring. Their hogs

were generally kept over two years and would average about 200 lbs. It was exceedingly rare to have one weigh 300 lbs. The manufacture of clothing was laborious. There were no carding machines. After the wool was taken off in the spring the neighbors would collect together for the purpose of wool-breaking, drink a cup of tea and have a good social chat, and so they would meet with each other in their turn, and after awhile the young folks would come in and add to the sociability of the occasion. A good proportion of flax was usually raised. Cotton was about 3/s per lb. It took a man the labour of half a month in haying time to purchase a pair of shirts, - and a condition if he hired near the falls that he should not have salmon more than five days in the week, and if he hired near the salt-water bays that he should not have wild fowl, clams and fish to eat, more than three-quarters of the time. This fact brings to mind what has been said of John Orr, who lived where Jacob Skolfield now lives, - that the wild fowl used to make such a noise in the night that the family could not sleep. That they used to throw fire-brands among them to drive them off. All this happened, it is to be understood, only a part of the year. At this time, and during the first of the Revolution, nails of every description were so high that many who built good houses used wooden pegs for shingling, and boarding, and flooring. There were but four or five buildings in this village. Captain John Dunlap kept a few things such as he imported, for sale.

The settlement of the Town begins to extend towards what is now called Durham. Robert Goddard settled in 1771 where he now lives. Bachelor Ring settles a little N.W. from him in Brunswick. His house was soon afterward burnt, and he built next time further West in Durham. This fact is important to explain the survey which was made of that part of the town while Ring lived in Brunswick. This survey was made by the late John Merrill Esq., of Topsham, and is the only authorized survey of what are called the Great Lots between this and Durham. The plan of these Great Lots and the Field book are now in my hands. The former was procured from the late Josiah Little's heirs, and the latter from Colonel Abel Merrill. It will be understood that the Great Lots on our Town Plan was never laid down by any actual survey. If this plan of Merrill had been regarded, and the boundries preserved, our line would have gone further South upon Freeport than was established by the Committee who settled the dispute between Brunswick and Freeport in 1832, and taken 16 rods on to what Durham now holds. This year, 1773, the first attempt is made to connect this Town with Royalboro, now Durham, by a road. Jonathan Bagley, and others interested, petition to have it laid out legally, and state that they have cleared it out. Daniel Eaton and Enoch Danforth and John Chase are the only inhabitants above Harwood's Brook. About this time several Quakers settle near the Western line of Brunswick. Some of them had been living in Harpswell, among them Lemuel Jones, the father of Thomas Jones, and brothers. Mr. Hacker soon after followed from Salem.

The Town are again under a considerable excitement respecting the difficulties with Great Britain, and are advised of the state of the difficulties, and the resistance made by the Town of Boston in a communication from their Committee of Correspondence. The Town authorize the Selectmen to give them the thanks of the Town for their patriotism in resisting British oppression, and to assure them of the cordial support of the Town.

In 1774 the Town are anxious that the Proprietors should be taxed for supporting roads through their lands; and as they had refused to do it, application is made to the Legislature for authority to impose a tax on house and lands for the purpose of repairing roads.

At a meeting held the third day of August 1774 the difficulties of the Province are again brought before the Town, and our people seem to be very much excited in consequence of the Port of Boston being closed. The meeting is

called by our most respectable citizens. The Articles in the Warrant indicate a very proper state of feeling, without any expressions of rashness; or violence. Viz: "To take into consideration the grievous and unheard of impositions that we in this Province labour under. "To see if the Town will agree on some measures, to unite together in Love for the Good of this Town and Province." "And what measures the Town shall take to carry on a steady rule of Government in this Town relating to our present National concerns, as it stands this day much out of order", and to see about the Stock of Powder. The Town very generally assembled and acted with great unanimity. They vote unanimously not to import any English goods until the matters in dispute between Great Brittain and her Colonies be settled. They also recommend that a subscription be made for the relief of the Town of Boston. But it seems nothing was done. This meeting continued to meet from time to time as exigences might require. Another meeting is called to meet on the 17th of Sept., at the instance of a letter received from the Committee of Correspondence of Falmouth, inviting the Town to send Delegates to meet at that place on the 21st., to take into consideration the alarming crisis, and to take such measures as may promote the public weal. Captain Moulton, Samuel Thompson and Deacon Samuel Stanwood were chosen Delegates.

There was a Warrant in His Majesty's name to call a Town Meeting to choose a Representative to meet at Salem. But as we find no account on record of any such meeting at this time, it is presumed that it passed unnoticed, and that our people had come to the conclusion to recognise the authority of his Majesty no more. In the meantime they were eagerly looking for the proceedings of the Continental Congress, then in Session. They were received and the Town were called together to hear them on the 17th day of November. It being a cold day the Meeting was adjourned to the house of Ebenezer Stanwood, where the doings of the Congress were read and a Resolve passed: "That the proceeding of the Grand Congress be adopted and much applauded by this Town quite unanimous." The Town generally comply with the directions of the Congress, and proceeded to elect the Officers of the Militia. Viz: Samuel Thompson, Captain; Robert Dunning, Lieut.; Thomas Thomson, Ensign and Stephen Gatchell, Clerk. Nathaniel Larrabee, James Curtis, Deacon Samuel Stanwood and Ebenezer Stanwood were chosen Committee of Correspondence and Safety. At this meeting it was voted to pay the Province money into the hands of Henry Gardiner of Stow. There were only two votes against these proceedings.

Our people continue to wax warm upon the subject of General Interest, and are looking forward with great solicitude to the proceeding of the Continental and Provincial Congress.

Another meeting is called the 10th of January 1775, when Deacon Andrew Dunning is chosen Moderator. The proceedings of the Provincial Congress were unanimously approved, - "except that one Article of storing goods after the 10th of October next, to which 12 out of 91 dissented". It was also voted that if a number of the several companies of Militia should enlist as Minute Men, the Towns to which they belonged should make them reasonable satisfaction. It was also voted at this meeting that Colonel Samuel Thompson should be their Delegate to the next Provincial Congress. This was a meeting of Brunswick and Harpswell. At the meeting of the Town November 17th it will be observed that Samuel Thompson is chosen Captain of the Militia. We now, January 10th following, find him a Colonel. A specimen of one of his Regimental orders to Major Larrabee I have in my possession, and it is a curiosity. Hitherto there has been great unanimity respecting the difficulties with Great Brittain, and the measures taken for redress. At a Town Meeting held in March 1775, for the choice of Town Officers, the subject of our difficulties came before them. The public affairs were a gloomy aspect. The future seemed big with important events. That this country with its inhabitants so scattered, and when collected so feeble, should have a contest with Great Brittain, her Navy and great resources, seemed an attempt too mighty and

appalling to run into without reflection and much consideration. Our most substantial citizens wanted more counsel and deliberation and wished to avoid everything like extravagance, or placing themselves in an offensive attitude. They wished, rather, to await the result of the deliberations of our Continental and Provincial Congresses. On the other hand there were many who were for precipitating the Country into immediate war with Great Brittain, and laying aside all the restraints of the laws, and doing everything that was right in their own eyes. To pause and deliberate was looked upon by many as toryism, and marks of suspicion were set upon some of our most respectable men. Notwithstanding the difference of opinion, the meeting is conducted with good degree of unanimity, and after the Town Officers were elected the following Committee of Correspondence and Safety were chosen, - viz: Benjamin Stone, Nathaniel Larrabee, James Curtis, Deacon Samuel Stanwood and Aaron Hinkley, who were required to report what they thought most desirable to be done at this alarming crisis. Here I will quote our Records: "Voted unanimously to pay Henry Gardiner all the Province money in the hands of the Collectors. Voted that the Militia in Town be divided into two companies, - that the Officers of the Militia stand as they have been appointed, and that they conform themselves agreeable to the law of this Province. That the Town have a double stock of ammunition; that if a number of men out of this town shall enlist as Minute Men, and should they be engaged in a defence of our Lives, shall receive from the Town eight dollars each as a bounty, - if any other, than such as enlist, shall be equally engaged, shall receive an equal bounty, if they are legally called and should march, and Providence should order it so, that there should be an engagement they are still entitled to the above bounty. Each man that enlists as a Minute Man to meet three times a week, and to spend three hours each time to learn the manual exercise, and in consideration for said service shall be paid by the town, two shillings and eight pence per week for said service. And such as do not meet as Minute Men, shall meet once a fortnight and spend a half a day in learning the manual exercise, and shall be allowed one shilling and four pence for each time they meet. Said wage to continue 'til the Town meets again which will be the second Tuesday in April next at ten o'clock A.M." It was then voted that the powder and flints provided by the Town be equally divided to each man in Town and the charge of procuring them be paid as other Town charges. That if the men who enlist under Captain Curtis should be called away, they were to carry their own ammunition with them. And that there be a walking watch kept in this town to be under the direction of the Militia Officers. The above meeting was fully attended, and was remarkable for its great solemnity. All seemed deeply impressed with the magnitude of the dangers which were hanging over them, and the importance of preserving order and tranquillity.

These martial appearances carried gloom into many families, at the prospect that they might be torn asunder by the fate of war. There were, too, many who breathed nothing but war and revenge upon Great Brittain, whose thoughts never dwelt upon the consequences, and if they did they were indifferent to them. They were brave when danger was at a distance, but subsequently when the burden was falling heavily upon our citizenry, when soldiers, provisions, clothing and money was wanting, and must be furnished, they skulked into the woods - now Durham. It is said that twenty-four families went in a short time from this place, to rid themselves of taxes, etc.

The news of the battle of Lexington spread with astonishing rapidity through the Country, which awaked the courage of our yeomanry, aroused their resentment, and nerved their arm for defence. We have remarked the order and solemnity that has heretofore prevailed. But now the spirit of the times were changed. The following Warrant for a town meeting stirs up all the fiercer passions and brings the town and neighborhood together full of the spirit of the Revolution. (They could show their Revolutionary zeal by making the Reverend Mr. Bailey an Episcopal missionary while only passing through town to Pownelboro to his home and family).

"Cumberland : To the Constable or Constables of the Town of Brunswick - Greeting - You are hereby required forthwith to warn all the Inhabitants of said Town of Brunswick qualified to bear arms, to meet at the West Meeting House in said Brunswick on Thursday the 27th inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon with their guns and what ammunition they have, in order that it may be known the state of the town for defense; and to determine what measures shall be gone into by the town to furnish material for defense against any enemy that may invade it and to act and do every thing necessary for security in this alarming situation of affairs.

Given under our hands and seal this 25th day of April A.D., 1775.

Nathaniel Larrabee) Selectmen of Brunswick."
Thomas Moulton)

A Warrant similar to the above was issued by the Selectmen of Harpswell requiring their Inhabitants qualified to bear arms to meet at Brunswick West Meeting House at the same time and for the same purpose. The Inhabitants of Brunswick met first, and elected Aaron Hinkley Esq., their Moderator. And chose the following Committee of Correspondence and Safety, viz: Aaron Hinkley, Deacon Samuel Stanwood, Benjamin Stone, Captain James Curtis, Captain William Stanwood, the late Colonel Reverend John Miller, Benjamin Rideout, Gideon Owen, Joseph Melcher, Joseph Allen, Colonel Samuel Thompson, Daniel Brown, George Hayden, Benjamin Hinkley and Benjamin Larrabee. This Committee were authorized to procure all necessary supplies, ammunition etc. Immediately after this business was over, the citizens of the neighboring towns assembled, organized and chose Aaron Hinkley, Moderator. A Committee was chosen to examine into the state of preparation for defense. Colonel Samuel Thompson, one of the leading spirits of the day, was chosen a Delegate to the Provincial Congress. At this meeting the Revolutionary fever ran high, and the following scene was acted which has been given to me by several persons who were present on that day. The assemblage was composed of between four and five hundred. The Reverend Samuel Eaton of Harpswell was there, and toward the close of the business of the day he was invited to ascend the pulpit. But before making his public address, he conversed with several who were backward, who did not see their way clear in giving their allegiance to the Revolutionary cause. Among others he reasoned with Mr. Vincent Woodside, and endeavored to persuade him to comply with their test of patriotism. But it was all to no effect. Mr. Woodside said that he held a Commission under the King, and that he had taken the oath of Allegiance to him, and that he could not renounce it conscientiously under existing circumstances. Mr. Eaton harangued the people upon the subject of British oppression, and spoke particularly of the recent battle at Lexington. A man of his Eloquence, and zeal in the cause, and clothed with the ministerial dignity and commanding the respect and reverence which Clergymen in those days received, could but have a powerful effect. Some who had been lukewarm and deterred from engaging, from the fear of the anarchy and confusion, loss of property and lives, now became ardent in the cause of liberty. Others who had before enlisted with all their might, now became infuriated and wreckless of consequences. There was no law to restrain them, their passions were unbridled, and they gave full scope to their zeal, and every one did what was right in their own eyes. This class found a leader among them every way suited to their feelings, who harangued them in a most tumultuous manner. He not only directed their fury against the advocates of British oppression, but against those of our own citizens who were not as full of violence as themselves. The meeting became tumultuous, noisy and lawless. Some of our respectable citizens retired, - others remained in hopes of seeing order restored. A specimen of liberty without the wholesome restraints of law and equity I will give you in the treatment which was inflicted upon one of our respectable citizens. And this is the kind of liberty that many wanted. Mr. Vincent Woodside very imprudently

denounced their principles and conduct, and bestowed upon them harsh and opprobrious epithets, and told them that if this meeting was a specimen of their liberty he would sooner adhere to his allegiance to his Majesty the King. In short, such conduct was a disgrace to any community. For this he was called to account by Colonel Thompson. He continued his opposition to their disorder, using language which was probably calculated to exasperate the authors of it. Some threatened him, and the mob were vociferous against him; abused and insulted him. But he continued inflexible, still persevering in denouncing them. The principal men on this occasion ordered that he should be seized. A dozen or more fell upon him and clinched him, but he continued as resolute as ever, declaiming against them. He was dragged out of the Meeting House and a mob were about riding him upon a rail, but their leader ordered that he should be carried to the liberty tree, which stood at that time a little north of where John Dunning now lives. There they continued to threaten him and pronounced his fate, unless he would yield submission. They ordered a grave to be dug, in hopes this would intimidate him, but no, it was not in him to yield. They continued to taunt him, to insult and abuse him, to urge and compel, but it was all to no purpose, he could not be frightened. Their leader ordered that he should be thrown into the grave, and there remain until the day of Resurrection. Woodside remained inflexible, in denouncing their character, conduct and liberty. The grave was half filled up over his legs and body, who so oppressed him that one exclaimed that he was dead. "No, no", said their leader, "he is only faint. Throw a bucket of water upon him." This being done only made it worse. When matters had proceeded thus far three or four of our young, active and resolute citizens, (Captain Dunlap, Thomas Skolfield and William Stanwood) made their way through the group collected around the grave and rescued him. But he was apparently dead. Many who had been active in this tragic scene believed it, and felt as if his blood would be upon their skirts. Some of them in their fright fled to the woods crying and bewailing their crimes, - others of them were greatly distressed. Mr. Woodside was carried into Mr. Ebenezer Stanwood's*, near the old Meeting House, where his son, David, recently lived. By the kind attentions of his friends, and the good folks of the house he was soon recovered. This being known without, that he was not seriously injured, the mob collected around the house again and demanded him. But the friends of good order guarded and protected the house. They next proceed to the house of old Mr. William Ross, who was lame in the knee from the bite of a bear. He either saw them approaching his house, or was apprehensive they might owe him some of their vengeance, and secreted himself in the woods. Finding Mr. Ross was absent they offered no incivility to his family, but proceeded and went to the house of Andrew Dunning. There they found Mrs. Dunning and her children alone. Mr. Dunning had very prudently concealed himself. There was a lumber yard between the Bank and Mr. Harmon's store, where was a large number of the King's masts collected. These they spoiled by cutting into them. The King's Agents, Messrs. Parry and Barnerd, had gone to Georgetown, now Bath. They next go to Topsham and seize Thomas Wilson, whom they had branded as a Tory. They handcuffed him and brought him over to the house of Mr. Benjamin Stone. Here they left him in the keeping of the family. One of his daughters stript him of his irons, and threw them away, and he escaped and returned home. He was, however, again taken, loaded with chains, and carried to New Meadows. He made no resistance, and in no way showed any resentment. Here they kept him a short time. After

*As these persons belong to one of our most ancient families, I will here give some account of them. The ancestor, Ebenezer Stanwood, came from Ireland and settled here in 1719. He lived near where the late Mr. James Dunning lived, or rather where he had a ship yard. I think I have seen an apple tree standing near the cellar. I do not know who he married. He had three sons and one daughter, and was a member of the old church. His son, David, married Mary Reed of Topsham, and lived near where the late Ephraim Hunt lived - had 5 children, viz: Ebenezer, who married Martha Given, and lived near the old Meeting House. David, the father of Thomas, now living, and Mary Perkins. Mary married Deacon Kincaid. Jane married Robt. McFarland. Colonel Wm's.,

continued on bottom of next page →

repeated injuries and insults, they filled his wig with tar, placing it upon his head, and sent him home. #

The spirit of the Revolution continued to operate, and on the 4th day of May, or but a few days after, an expedition was sent to Bath, with Thompson at the head of them, to seize Tories, more especially Messrs. Parry and Barnerd, the King's Agents. They took Parry and caused him to be sent a prisoner to Sturbridge. This was well enough. The prisoner, while in the custody of Colonel Thompson, was well treated. On the return of this expedition another project was conceived. A British Sloop of War was in Falmouth, and the officers on terms of familiar intercourse with the inhabitants. This was very inconsistent with the genius of the times, - therefore, a plan must be devised to take Captain Mowett and his vessel, or drive them away. It originated with Colonel Thompson. Colonel Purinton, Captain John Simmons, Aaron Hinkley Esq., John Merrill Esq., Thomas Thompson and James Potter. Their meetings were privately held at Aaron Hinkley's. The project was preserved a profound secret, and after the plan was matured, and they commenced making their arrangements to prevent information from reaching Mowett of their design, all the roads leading to Portland were guarded, and perfect secrecy enjoined on all who were suffered to pass. There were a number who it was feared might secretly communicate to Mowett, but among them none who were considered among respectable citizens, and the names of the persons particularly given to the Sentinels. Barton Ross and Hugh Dunlap were placed on the road passing Eaton's Brook, and they intercepted one of the suspected persons by the name of Hamilton. He attempted to bribe them, but it was useless. He was carried to Benjamin Stone's who, I believe, at that time lived in the house enclosed by the walls of Fort George. The plan of operation matured was to procure a vessel sufficiently large to carry 60 or 70 men. The place of rendezvous to be at the New Meadows. The vessel to be disguised, so that she might pass for a wood coaster, and thus excite no suspicion. The men to be placed in the hold of the vessel with their equipment, and thus fitted out they were to sail for Portland harbour in the night, - go alongside of the Sloop of War in the guise of a lumberman, open the hatches, board and possess her in an instant. This company was named the "Spruce Company", and they all had a sprig of spruce fastened to their hats. But unfor- #

About this time there was a great scarcity of hay, and a number of the citizens of Topsham, viz: Robert Fulton, John and William Patten, Joseph Berry, Thomas Harwood and David Fowler, went down to the mouth of the Kennebec for salt hay. They were taken prisoners and sent to England; all were afterward exchanged and returned, except Mr. Robert Fulton and William Patten who died.

←continued from bottom of previous page

*first wife was Mary Orr; his second wife, Harriet Thompson, his third wife Rebecca Thompson, the widow of Robert. William Stanwood lived where William and Samuel now live; married in 1748 Elizabeth Reed - had nine children. James; Jane, who married Deacon Wm. Dunning. Phillip, who married Agenes, and who became a widow, and married the late David Given. Samuel married a Larrabee. Elizabeth married Abijah Jordan. Mary married Wm. Given. Thos. died in the Bay. David and Wm. lost with Tracy. Samuel lived where Jas. Dunning deceased lived. I remember the old house. His first wife was a Lithgow, but was the widow McFarland when Mr. Stanwood married her, widow of Jno. McFarland; second wife was Mary Woodside. Had nine children by his first wife: William; the father of Wm., now living on Ma'r Pt. First wife Samuel: married a daughter of Judah Chase and lived where brother Joseph lives. Ebenezer; was lost with Tracy in the war of the Revolution. Robert: was lost at sea. Susan: married Deacon Samuel Dunlap. Jane: married Mr. Chas. Ryan who lived where Jno. White now lives. Eleanor: married Thos. Means. John. Susan: married John Read of Topsham. These have all passed away, and the places that knew them know them no more.

tunately the plan of the expedition, and the object of it, was in some way made known to Captain Mowett by someone in whom their confidence had been misplaced. But this divulgence of their plan did not deter them from their enterprise. Before they sailed, Colonel Thompson was made their Commander; John Merrill and Thomas Thompson their Captains. Captain John Simmons was appointed Commodore. They sailed from New Meadows in the evening and arrived opposite Portland Neck in the night. Aware that their plan was divulged, they landed their Company, and secreting them in a small grove or copse of pines, placed some Sentinels about them. Some of these trees may be seen to this day, as you pass over Back Cove Bridge on the North side of the Neck. Pelatiah Haley, Captain, was sent into town to procure information. In the meantime, Captain John Merrill, with two or three others with him, were walking as Sentinels on the South side of the Neck; saw Captain Mowett with his Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Wiswell, and his Surgeon land at Clay Cove and walk up the hill. The Sentinels concealed themselves a few minutes, then they took a circuitous route, and cutting off a retreat to the town, advanced toward the Captain and his friends. Mowett, seeing the Sentinels approach and demanded of him his sword, he retreated a few paces, jumped on a rock and refused to give it up. He was, however, compelled to yield to their demand, and Colonel Thompson was sent for to come and receive his sword. In a few minutes the Colonel appeared, received the sword, but returned it immediately. The prisoners were taken to the house of Mr. Marston, and Captain Mowett was detained until the next day, when his liberty was given him. While he remained a prisoner the town was a perfect scene of uproar and confusion. Freeman and Prebble were responsible that Mowett should be forthcoming at Colonel Thompson's demand. When it was found that Mowett had no intention of surrendering himself again our "Spruce Company" were much exasperated, and they threatened and, it is believed, committed some violence. To quiet them and induce them to retire from the Town, a considerable quantity of goods was given them, so Esquire Merrill informed me some years ago. But it is believed that many were disposed to plunder, and that some of them were prosecuted after the war was over, and paid damages done to some private individuals. I believe it is now generally admitted that a great deal of plunder unlawfully wrested from private individuals was brought down here on the return of the "Spruce Company", and deposited at what is now called the Spear house, this side of the landing. I doubt not that Esquire Merrill and some other respectable men set their forces against the lawless conduct of their soldiers, and that they paid their own expenses. And indeed Mr. Merrill told me that the enterprise was a very expensive one to him. Our Spruce soldiers continued in Portland but about three days, when they dragged some boats across the Neck to Back Cove and returned home. They were, however, most prodigiously frightened soon after they left at seeing a vessel under full sail, running down upon them, which all supposed was fitted out to intercept their return. They soon came up with them and to their great and inexpressable joy, found it to be a fishing smack, returning with a fare to North Yarmouth. The cool and deliberate verdict of our citizens on their return was that it was an unfortunate expedition. That they had been influenced by an overheated, extravagant zeal. During the absence of this expedition our Committee of Correspondence had been active in enlisting soldiers under the command of Captain James Curtis, and Lieutenant Thomas Berry, his Lieutenant, and collecting together all the necessary supplies in order to be ready at a moment's warning for the defense of the country. These soldiers were mostly young adventurers,--their names I have been unable to learn. They were employed for some time at Cundy's Harbour, on the Great Island, in throwing up a breast work, preparatory to the erection of a Fort. They were, however, soon called away and went to Cambridge, and from there were sent to the Eastward in the neighborhood of Camden. About the same time Captain Nathaniel Larrabee and Lieutenant Isaac Snow went to Dundy's Harbour with a full company of men collected from the Great Island and from New Meadows. They employed themselves in erecting a Fort and building barracks. They had two wall pieces that were brought from Fort Hallifax, and two swivels. A wall piece was stacked as a

common musket, with a lock; its bore was two and one-half inches, and ten or twelve feet long, and would carry twenty musket balls from the Fort over on Bear Island, - one-quarter of a mile. This company were called to Portland two or three days after the burning of Falmouth, to which place they immediately went, and were employed under Colonel Finney in building a fort on Munger-Neck, about two or three weeks after which time they returned to Cundys. These were called Minute Men. In consequence of the public distress and the frequent calls upon the Town the Reverend Mr. Miller relinquishes thirty pounds Lawful money of his salary. Master John Farrin fifteen pounds of his compensation, and the Selectmen take nothing for their service.*

I find in Williamson's History an account of an exploit in Harpswell from the pen of the late Reverend Samuel Eaton, viz: that "A picaroon commanded by one Hammon, visited an island in Harpswell inhabited by a single family whom he, and a crew of seven men, rifled of their effects in the night time; concluding then to rest in the house 'till day light. Having a hint of the affair, Nathaniel Curtis, Commander of the Militia, rallied a party, and before morning took the boat and crew and carrying the prisoners to Portland caused them to be confined in the County jail. Hammon, however, as soon as his plausible stories had procured his liberty, proceeded again to the same Island with a large vessel and a much larger crew. Here, Curtis, with a company of volunteers once more engaged the enemy, and in the smart skirmish that ensued one of the plunderers was mortally wounded, and the rest made a precipitate retreat."

About the same time there was another affair on Sebascodegan Island. There was an English privateer cruising among the Islands, taking coasters, plundering cattle and fishermen, and sending them to Nova Scotia. The schooner America, belonging to Esquire Snow, was fitted out by Messrs Snow, Purinton, Hopkins, and a number of others. Captain Totman, who has recently died, was sailing Master, and in all about twenty men. A breast work was made of cord wood. She sailed from Cundy, took one of their prizes, and soon came along side of the privateer which would not surrender until after a fire, in which they lost the man at the helm. She was boarded and brought into Cundy, and the man that was killed, whose name was Kennecum, was buried on the land.

Some of our men were in General Arnold's expedition up the Kennebec, this year. A detachment of this expedition who were invalids returned through this Town. They were very feeble and much exhausted from fatigue and traveling. They tarried here a week or more; and our Committee of Correspondence etc., quarter them about among our citizens. Some were placed among the Thompsons at the landing, some at Captain David Dunning's, and at his son Andrew's. Some were placed at Ebenezer Stanwood's, one at Mr. Joseph Morse, who then lived near the Maquoit Meeting House, who died while with him. And indeed they were quartered at almost every house on the Main road. It will be recollected that Thomas Wilson, whom we have before noticed, lived opposite the landing. Some of our inhabitants had branded him a Tory, and had handled him with great severity. They would not risk their own reputation by attacking him a second time. But they collected a number of these convalescing strangers and pointed to Wilson's house as a nest of Tories, rich, etc., representing them as fair subjects of plunder, and instigated fifteen or twenty of them to go over early one morning. They were furnished with boats and were landed on the opposite shore. There they halted, to load and prime their guns, before proceeding. Mr. Wilson, seeing them, had been

* Captain Lithgow and George White, as his Lieutenant, are engaged in collecting a company in this town and in Topsham. They were very successful. Among those who enlisted at this time, Mr. Philip Owen is the only one, I believe, living. A Mr. Doughty, with seven sons, enlisted. I do not know but one or two of these may be living. This company went to Portland and were employed under Colonel Mitchell in building a Fort. They were discharged in November and some of them enlisted again under Captain George White of Topsham, who went into the army to serve during the war.

watching their movements and was aware of their object. He met them at the door and very pleasantly bid them "Good Morning", and politely invited them in, and entreated them to stop to breakfast, remarking to them that they looked tired and feeble. They spent an hour together, very pleasantly relating the sufferings of Arnold's expedition, etc., and then, after thanking Mr. Wilson for his kind attentions and hospitable entertainment, they bid him 'good morning' and returned to this side of the river, assuring those who advised them to go over that Mr. Wilson was too worthy a man to be treated otherwise than with civility.

In the spring of 1776 in consequence of the general suspension of Government, and the disorder incident thereto, a Judiciary was established, and Aaron Hinkley Esquire was appointed one of the associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Lincoln, although he lived in Cumberland. At the annual Town Meeting in March of this ^{year} (1776), Samuel Stanwood, Benjamin Stone, and James Curtis were chosen Selectmen. For Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety, James Curtis, Samuel Stanwood, Thomas Thompson, Andrew Dunning, Nathaniel Larrabee. It will be noticed that Andrew Dunning who was by some suspected of Toryism the last year, is now appointed on this important Committee.

The affairs of the Country were dark and gloomy, and the burdens imposed upon the people were growing very severe. The bone and muscle of the Country were called upon, and in this Town those who were slow to engage, now put forth their whole strength. The taxes became heavy, and the calls from Congress were frequent. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring fire arms, ammunition, etc., and at a meeting of the Town held on the 27th day of May, the Committee of Correspondence, together with Brigadier Thompson, Thomas Skolfield and Thomas Cotton be a Committee "to acquaint the Great and General Court by a handsome and spirited petition of the difficulties of this Town respecting arms and ammunition, greatly wanted." At another Town Meeting, four days after, the following vote, expressive of the opinion of the Town respecting a declaration of Independence: "That if the Honorable Congress should for the safety of the United Colonies, declare themselves independent of the King of Great Britain, that they will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support the Congress in that measure". This vote was unanimous. All the documents transmitted from the Provincial or Continental Congress and read in Town Meeting and the Town universally conform to them as far as their ability will permit. There is a disagreement about who shall represent the Town in the Provincial Congress, - Samuel Thompson or Deacon Samuel Stanwood. It was finally settled by sending both on half pay. While our people were struggling to procure means to meet the calls of Government, our Provincial Congress passed an act providing for the Reinforcement of the American Army, and requiring a quarter part of all the able bodied male persons within the State, and not in actual service, from sixteen years of age and upward, was brought before the Town the 24th of December, 1776. The required draft was made, and the Committee of the officers and Selectmen examined all that were drafted, and dismissed those that were not able bodied. The doings of this Committee was accepted. A Resolve of the Provincial Legislature respecting the adoption of some form of Government was read and voted that the present House of Representatives of this State with the Council, should consult and agree on some form of Government that shall most conduce to the safety, peace and happiness of this State in all after Generations; and in conformity with said Resolve, Brigadier Samuel Thompson was chosen to represent the Town in the Great and General Court. A few days prior to this meeting, Colonel Thompson had been appointed Brigadier by the Provincial Legislature. One of his Brigade orders I have in my possession.

The winter of '77 and '78 is generally termed the darkest period of the Revolutionary war. In this Town it was particularly so. The Government Requisitions came in quick succession, and many of the inhabitants became quite discouraged. Some moved away. Those who remained found it necessary to apply to

the Legislature for relief from the burdensome taxes. But so great were the public distresses that the Legislature could not afford them any indulgence.

It may be interesting to some to know the comparative estimate of property at the East and West parts of the Town, and the principal men of property. The valuation of the West was £11,966, 13s, 0d. That of the East end was £7,990, 7s, 0d. Benjamin Stone stands highest on the valuation bills. He was the father of the late Daniel and Jotham Stone, and his property is estimated at seven hundred and twelve acres. John Dunlap at seven hundred acres. William Stanwood, the father of our Captain [William Stanwood on Mair Point, six hundred and five acres. Vincent Woodside, Aaron Hinkley, five hundred and forty-eight acres. David Dunning, Andrew Dunning, Samuel Stanwood, Thomas Skolfield, Cornelius Thompson, James Thompson, George Coombs and Nathaniel Larrabee were on the valuation bill from three to four hundred acres..

This year, 1778, the town were permitted to tax the inhabitants of Durham. The number of polls there was forty-six, but only eighteen of them were taxed for any property. This permission was obtained on the petition of this Town, a copy of which I have in the hand writing of Brigadier Thompson. Our inhabitants, in addition to their proportion of the public expenses, have to support the families of several who were in the public service. William Stanwood, John Dunlap and Nathaniel Larrabee are Selectmen in 1778, and Thomas Berry and Nicholas Rideout, Robert Dunning, John Dunning and William Woodside, Committee of Correspondence and Safety.

It was, I believe, in the spring of this year (1778) that many of our inhabitants were thrown into great distress in consequence of the loss of a number of our active and enterprising young men. And to this day the mention of the Privateer "Sea Flower", Captain Tracy of Newbury, will bring to mind to many of our inhabitants the long, very long protracted days of affliction and mourning for the untimely death of so many promising young men. She sailed from Newbury and was never after heard from. The possibility that the vessel was taken by the Algerians, and the crew thrown into slavery and might possibly return to their friends, kept their hopes alive for many years. But their hopes only served to perpetuate their affections. I give the names as far as I have been able to collect them, viz: Capt., Campbell, who married Deacon Samuel Stanwood's daughter, Jane; Deacon Samuel Stanwood's son, Ebenezer, and his son-in-law Captain Campbell; David Stanwood, the father of the late Colonel and Ebenezer, lost a son David; Mr. William Stanwood lost two sons, William and David, brothers of James, now living. Thomas Skolfield lost one son, John, who was brother to the late Captain Thomas Skolfield, Mair Point. Robert Dunning at Maquoit lost his son James. Mr. John Hunt lost one son William brother of the late Ephriam Hunt. Also William Reed son of Susan Stanwood who married Captain Reed of Topsham; and John Black on Orr's Island.

In April five men were called for to go to Fish Hill and Peak's Hill. Whether they were drawn or volunteered I do not know. I find James Dunning, Ephriam Graffam, Michael Grame, William Spear, Jr., and William Skolfield passed muster and were received and went into the service and the Town paid the bounty and transported them to Peak's Hill. Harpswell furnished the same number, and Topsham four. Other men were at the same time called who refused the Continental service, preferring to remain in the neighborhood. One among the many communications from the Provincial Congress calling for assistance has the following preface: "Whereas it appears, that our enemies intend to wreck their vengeance upon those unhappy people whose habitations are near their Camp, and to that end have made several excursions lately from Rhode Island, and one from the northward, burning and destroying until they were checked by our forces. In this situation of our affairs we think it our indispensable duty to call for a reinforcement of Eighteen hundred men, and we are well assured that those whose situation has placed them at a happy distance from those merciless destroyers, will readily fly to the assistance of their brethren whose dwellings are in the fields of war". To this call this Town promptly responded, and furnished what was required. We have no Tories. All seem alike engaged to rid our country of the Common enemy, and the burdens are assessed upon all. These were dark days, and only occasionally a ray of hope darted upon our people to cheer

them, and encourage them to persevere. The crops of corn were cut off. Mr. Smith, in his Journal, remarked it is a wonder how people lived. This was a melancholy Providence which carried gloom into every countenance, and the distress which followed was extreme.

About the same time the "Sea Flower" was lost the Privateer, "Sturdy Beggar" sailed, on board of which there was a number from Topsham. Among them were John Reed and Thomas Dwier. This Privateer was never heard of after. It is supposed she shared the same fate with Captain Tracy.

One would have supposed that to carry on such an unequal war was as much as could be endured. And, in fact, our people carried on the war not from their income, the proceeds of their labour, but they spent of their property which cost them years of toil and labour. The property of the Town was reduced one-half in the expenditures of the war. In addition to this they are threatened with a famine. An old Gentleman now living informs me that he gave three silver dollars for a bushel of corn. There were always some disposed to take advantage of the great scarcity of the necessaries of life and charge the most exorbitant prices. The Town find it necessary to put into execution the law made for the times to prevent monopoly and oppression. Accordingly the Selectmen and Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety, fixed the prices at which articles should be sold. All business is suspended; there is no money in circulation. Our young men are nearly all gone. The agricultural labours were carried on by the aged and decrepit, and by the women who are compelled by the pressure of the times to work in the fields while such darkness hangs over them in their prospects.

At the Annual Meeting 1779 Nathaniel Larrabee, William Stanwood and Andrew Dunning are chosen Selectmen. Brigadier Thompson is again sent to the General Court.

In June of this year an English Fleet take Bagaduc, now Castine. This event produced a strong sensation throughout Maine, and all were united in taking measures to drive them away. Notwithstanding their hardships, there was a good deal of elasticity and energy left. Captain Nathaniel Curtis headed a company from this Town and Harpswell, went to Portland and were under Colonel Mitchell. In this Company was Hugh Dunlap and Jere Allen, who are now living. This expedition was unfortunate and disastrous. Our men returned in scattered parties, and some have never received their pay to this day.

The depreciation of the Continental Money caused great distress. This evil the Government attempted to remedy, but were not very successful. The Town accomodate the payment to their officers according to the value of the money. Men to work on the High Ways were allowed thirty dollars per day; a plough five dollars per day. The price of a pair of shoes, for the soldiers in the army, was set by the price of seven pecks of corn. The price of a blanket was that of four bushels of corn.

The requisitions made on the Town continue to be very heavy. Ten men were called for and drafted. In September 5640 pounds of beef were called for, and in December 10,831 pounds more. Besides ten blankets which were exceedingly difficult to be procured. And likewise twenty pairs of shoes and stockings each. The beef, the Town could not get, and were obliged to raise and send money instead.

The money raised at this time for the support of the families of those in the service amounts to three times as much as the minister's salary. This, with other burdens, made the taxes enormous. These burdens continued to be imposed until after the capture of Cornwallis which brought the war to a close, and with it its burdens.

Notes to the Fourth Lecture

In 1775 a session of the Presbytery was held here which shows that the church is still in connection with the Presbytery, although Mr. Miller was ordained by a council of Congregationalists. It seems they became tired of Congregationalism and were again restored to their connection with the Presbytery. Mr. Prince and Mr. Murray were here together, whether to reinstate the Presbytery or not is not known by me.

It is said of Aaron Hinkley, quite a noted man in town, that at a certain time when he went into the Meeting House, and had been there some time, he was displeased with something that Mr. Murray said. He stepped into the aisle and inquired of Mr. Murray if he knew in whose presence he was speaking; to which Mr. Murray replied, that he was aware of being in the presence of Judge of the Inferior Court. Mr. Hinkley then rejoined: "I say to you, as the Lord said to Elijah, 'what doest thou here, John Murray?'". This question, with the verse following in the connection, viz: "I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts: for the children of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword," gave a text to Mr. Murray upon which he continued to preach, making some severe and drastic remarks, and put an end to any further questions.

Mr. Prince, the blind minister, while on a visit here called upon his friend Mr. William Owen, he was absent. He left word with his daughter to say to her father that he was very sorry he was absent for he would have given a thousand dollars to have seen him.

1733 Proprietors let the whole of Seabscodigan to William Caddy of Biddeford for "twenty good fat geese" per annum, to be delivered to the Lessors in Boston, and in failure thereof £5 per annum, in bills of credit on this Province.

Moses Gatchell and Mr. Smith, who married Gatchell's daughter, hired and lived where Captain Clement Skolfield lives from 1731 to '35, and Samuel Winchell the same in 1740 resides and lives on Merriconeague in Brunswick.

Deed by two Sagamores

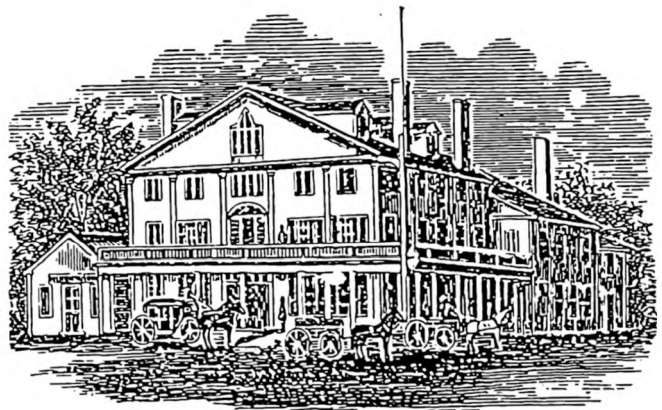
"One tract of Land beginning at the Head of the Westernmost Branch of Widgeon Cove, so down to Western Bay, to the Bight, and so up the neck from side to side to the uppermost Carrying Place to the Meadows which George Phippeny used to cut to the head of the Creek."

Above conveyed 28th day of November 1672 to Nicholas Cole and John Purrington. Also another tract being meadow on Gebeage.

Signed - Sagettawon and Robbinhood.

BRUNSWICK HISTORY

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THE TONTINE HOTEL.

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 A Guide to Basic Sources
 at Curtis Memorial Library

Use this subject index to find additional reading on Brunswick history. Please note that this is a brief (and therefore imprecise and incomplete) guide to the most basic references. Many other useful sources are not listed here. Some of these additional sources are listed in the library's catalog; many others are held by Pejepscot Historical Society.

An index to the McKeen lectures may be found on the pages following this subject index to additional reading.

ARCHITECTURE, 4,7,13,16,17
 BIGGEST HISTORY (959 PAGES),
 17
 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, 17
 BOWDOIN COLLEGE, 4,5,13,17
 BRIEF HISTORY (80 PAGES), 4
 BRIEFER HISTORY (7 PAGES), 6
 BRIEFEST HISTORY (2 PAGES), 1
 BRUNSWICK IN 1600'S, 4,17
 BRUNSWICK IN 1700'S, 3,4,6,7,
 17,20
 BRUNSWICK IN 1800'S,
 2,3,4,6,7,9,12,14,17,18,19,
 20,21,23,24
 BRUNSWICK IN 1820, 12,24
 BRUNSWICK IN 1887, 2
 BRUNSWICK IN 1889, 9
 BRUNSWICK IN 1900'S, 4,5,6,
 18,19,20,21,25
 BRUNSWICK IN 1904, 5
 BUSINESSES, 4,5,7,11,17,19
 CANAL AT NEW MEADOWS, 24
 CEMETERIES, 17
 CHURCHES, 4,8,10,16,17
 CRIMES AND CRIMINALS, 17
 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES, 25
 EDUCATION, 4,10a, 17
 ENGLISH SETTLEMENT,
 4,10b,17,24
 FAMILY HISTORIES, 17
 FIRES AND FIRE COMPANIES,
 17,24

FRANCO-AMERICANS, 8,10a,15
 INDUSTRIES, 4,5,17,19,24
 LIBRARY, 18
 MALL, 17,24
 MAPS, 20
 MILITIA, 17,24
 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT,
 4,17,19,22
 PEJEPSCOT ARCHIVES, 25
 PUBLIC LANDS, 17
 ROADS AND BRIDGES, 17
 SEWERS, 8
 SHIPBUILDING, 3,5,17,21
 TAVERNS, 7,17
 TRANSPORTATION, 4,17
 WALKING TOURS, 2,7,16
 WATER SUPPLY, 8

1. "Brunswick -- a capsule history," in the pamphlet, 1776-1976 Bicentennial commemoration of American independence, Brunswick, Maine.

Two-page history of Brunswick, written by Philip S. Wilder.

[Reference area: 974.191; for use in the library only]

2. Brunswick: a sketch of the town, its advantages as a place of residence and its attractions as a summer resort, by A. G. Tenney.

This guide book of walking and driving tours gives a flavor of Brunswick's appearance in 1887. Includes many advertisements.

[917.4191; copies available for borrowing; an additional copy kept at the desk.]

3. "The Brunswick and Harpswell builders," Chapter IX, pp. 120-139 in the book, Shipbuilding days in Casco Bay 1727-1890, by William Hutchinson Rowe. Nicely written summary of Brunswick's shipbuilding history. [623.8; copies available for borrowing; an additional copy is kept in the reference area]

4. Brunswick, Maine: 200 years a town,

published by the Town for its bicentennial celebration in 1939. Includes an 80-page history of Brunswick by Isabelle Congdon and the Rev. Thompson Ashby. Newly indexed and reproduced by the library in 1981. The best source for people who want a brief, readable history.

[974.191; several copies available for borrowing; an additional copy is kept at the desk]

5. Brunswick: Maine's largest town. A special issue of the Portland Board of Trade Journal from 1904, publicizing Brunswick's business and industrial development. Includes a lot of information on firms and professional people in Brunswick at the time.

[974.191; several copies available for borrowing; an additional copy is kept at the desk]

6. "Brunswick settlement through the 19th century," chapter 10, pp. 58-64 in the book, Evolution of a valley; the Androscoggin story, by Page Helm Jones. Jones looks at Brunswick and its role in the history of the Androscoggin River Valley.

[974.18; one copy available for borrowing]

7. Brunswick's architectural history.

Originally published as reminiscences on Brunswick's development in the early to middle 1800's. (Copied from newspaper articles of 1853, 1889, and 1909, typed over, and indexed in 1983.)

[720.974191; copies available for borrowing]

8. Brunswick's golden age, by Edward Chase Kirkland. A thoughtful look at life in the late 1800's and early 1900's. A brief essay discussing the growth of Brunswick's Franco-American community, the introduction of modern sanitation, and changing manners.

[Reference 974.191; for use in the library only]

9. Celebration of the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Brunswick. Published by the Pejepscot Historical Society in 1889. Includes speeches and articles that touch on the town's early history, and the life of the late 1800's.

[974.191; several copies available for borrowing; an additional copy is kept at the desk]

10. CHURCH HISTORIES. 10a. Souvenir of the 50th anniversary of St. John the Baptist Parish 1877-1927. Written in English and in French, this is a useful source of historical material on the Franco-American community in Brunswick. Includes many photographs, and bilingual advertisements for local businesses. [282.74191; copies available for borrowing].

10b. History of the First Parish Church in Brunswick, Maine, by Thompson Eldridge Ashby.

The history of early settlement, the story behind Harriet Beecher Stowe's writing of Uncle Tom's cabin, a description of early religious customs, and many other facets of Brunswick history can be found in this 400-page history of Brunswick's oldest church. [285.874191; one copy available for borrowing].

10c. Several briefer church histories can be found by looking in the card catalog under the heading: BRUNSWICK (ME.) - CHURCHES.

11. CITY DIRECTORIES. In addition to the most recent city directory, which is available at the desk, the library keeps many older city directories in storage. Please ask at the desk if you would like to use one of these. A booklet available at the desk, Survey of city directories for Brunswick, Harpswell, Topsham, and Bath, lists the directories held by Brunswick area libraries and by the state's large research libraries.

12. A Description of Brunswick, Maine in letters, by a gentleman from South Carolina, to a friend in that state, by Henry Putnam. First published in 1820, Putnam's five letters are a fascinating look at life in Brunswick during Maine's first year of statehood. [974.191; copies available for borrowing; an additional copy is kept at the desk]

13. The Early architecture of Bowdoin College and Brunswick, Maine, by William D. Shipman. Well-documented and includes many photos. Concentrates on the period up to 1820, with some information on houses built in later decades.

[720.97419; copies available for borrowing]

14. Facts about Brunswick, Maine: brief accounts of various events, changes, and interesting incidents connected with the history... by John Furbish. This is a reproduction of a hand-written journal that covers events between 1862 and 1879. An interesting, personal commentary on the times. [Reference 974.191; one copy is kept at the desk]

15. "The French colony at Brunswick, Maine: a historical sketch," by William N. Locke, pp. 127-137 in the book, A Franco-American overview, volume 3. About the growth of Brunswick's French community up to 1940. [973; one copy available for borrowing]

16. From the Falls to the Bay; a tour of historic Brunswick, Maine. Nearly 100 sites and buildings are included in this eight-page self-guided walking and driving tour, researched and written by the American Association of University Women, Bath-Brunswick Branch in 1980. [917.4191; copies available for borrowing; an additional copy if kept at the desk]

17. History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell, Maine, by George Augustus Wheeler and Henry Warren Wheeler. First published in 1878 and reprinted in 1974, "Wheeler & Wheeler" is the biggest and best known of the Brunswick local histories. Among the many topics covered: floods, fires, fire companies, courts and trials, crimes and criminals, taverns, newspapers, epidemics, churches, cemeteries, schools and institutions, social organizations, town government, public lands, industries and businesses, forts, military history, biographical sketches, and family histories.

[974.191; several copies available for borrowing, plus a copy in the reference area]

18. A History of the public library in Brunswick, Maine, by Louise R. Helmreich. Here is the story of the library and the community, from the 1880's to the 1970's. [027.4; several copies available for borrowing]

19. Maine Register. This is a good source that is frequently overlooked by people researching local history. Statewide in scope, and revised annually, the Maine Register has always included a substantial section on the Town of Brunswick. Year by year, it lists town officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, businesses, professional people, churches, and organizations. This set reaches back to the early 1800's, but the earlier years are less detailed. [Reference 917.41; current volume kept at the desk; earlier years in storage; ask]

20. MAPS. Many Brunswick area maps, ranging from reproductions of very old maps to new editions of current topographic maps, are available in the top drawers of the FLAT FILE, a metal cabinet located in the reference area. The maps are arranged in chronological order, with newer maps on top, older maps on bottom. To find descriptions of these maps, look in the card catalog under the heading: BRUNSWICK (ME.) - MAPS.

21. A Maritime history of Bath, Maine and the Kennebec River region, by William Avery Baker. This massive study of shipbuilding and navigation includes material on Brunswick and Harpswell shipbuilders. [974.18; one set available for borrowing]

22. MUNICIPAL REPORTS. These are the Town of Brunswick's annual corporate reports, often containing individual reports from the various town boards, departments, and agencies. Some of the earlier reports contain extremely detailed accounts of who received town aid, who attended school, and who worked for the town. These are kept in storage; ask at the desk for the years of the reports in which you're interested.

23. NEWSPAPERS. The library has microfilm of the Brunswick weekly newspapers, the Telegraph and later the Record, from 1853 to 1966, as well as a complete run of the Times-Record from 1967 to the present, and Maine Times from 1968 to the present. You may view this film on a machine in the reference area. There is no index to the Brunswick newspapers, but an index to Maine Times is located in the reference area. [Microfilm is kept in storage; ask at the desk]

Newspapers at other libraries. Backfiles of the Bath Daily Times are located in the history room at the Patten Free Library in Bath (443-5141). Backfiles of and a card index to the Portland newspapers are located at the Portland Room of the Portland Public Library (773-4761). Backfiles (but no index) of the Portland newspapers are also available at the Bowdoin College Library (725-8731, extension 683). Machines for making paper copies of microfilmed materials are available at the Portland Public Library and the Bowdoin College Library.

24. Our town: reminiscences and historical studies of Brunswick, Maine, edited by Louise Helmreich. A collection of short articles about life in Brunswick in the 1800's, and various local industries and organizations. [974.191; copies available for borrowing; an additional copy is kept at the desk]

25. PEJEPSCOT ARCHIVES. Last on this list, but foremost in primary sources, this extensive archival collection of manuscripts, books, maps, newspaper articles, and other documentary material on Brunswick history is maintained by the Pejepscot Historical Society. For access to the Archives, contact the PHS at 729-6606.

Curtis Memorial Library 4/84

Index
to the
McKeen Lectures

prepared by Brian Damien

· Spellings in this index reflect spellings used in the typescript. They may vary from spellings in the original manuscript, or from proper usage at the time of the lectures.

- Abbacadasset Point, 45
 Acquehadongonock, 21
 Adams farm, 54-5
 Adams, 15,38,55
 Adams, Francis, 39,51-2,54,61
 Adams, John, 31
 Adams, Thomas, 24
 agriculture, 13,14,26,37-8,47,
 agriculture, 49,54,59,61,64,65,75
 Ah-me-lah-cog-netur-cook, 27
 alcohol (rum), 35
 Alexander, J., 31
 Allen, Jere, 75
 Allen, Joseph, 68
 Allison, Jane, 58
 America (schooner), 72
 Amitigonpontook, 27
 Ammescoggin Falls, 19
 Ammescoggin, 19,26-7
 Andros, Edward, 17,21,26
 Androscoggin River, 11,12,18,19,20
 Androscoggin River, see also
 Pejepscot River
 Arnold, 72
 Arrowsic, 36
 Atkins, Thomas, 22
 Aubins, Rev., 59
 Augusta, 45
 Bagaduce, 75
 Bagley, Jonathan, 65
 Bailey, Rev., 67
 Bane, 36
 baptisms, 25-6
 Baptists, 25
 Barnard, Rev., 23
 barrel staves, 14
 Baxter, 28
 Baxter, Joseph, 42
 Bean, 46
 Bear Island, 72
 bear, and William Ross, 53
 beaver, in brook by mall, 60
 Berry, Joseph, 53,70
 - Berry, Thomas, 31,71,74
 birds, noise made by, 65
 Black Point, 13, 26
 Black, John, 74
 blacksmith, Andrew Dunning, 39
 Blake, 52
 Blaney, John, 15
 block house at Maquoit, 29,43
 block houses, 29
 Blouery, 49
 Bombazeen, 18
 boundaries, 65
 Bourn, 36
 Bowker, Washington, 62
 Bradbury, Wyman, 48,62
 Bradstreet, Hannah, 62
 Bragg, 52,61
 Brick School House, Topsham, 38
 brick stores, 37
 Brockhold, Anthony, 18
 Brookfield, Mass., 8
 Brown, Daniel, 68
 Brunswick, destruction of,
 as cause of war, 34
 Brunswick, incorporation, 28,39,40
 Brunswick, royal house of, 22
 Buffam, 15
 Burns, Capt., 52,61
 Caddy, William, 76
 calendar change, 55
 Campbell, 39,74
 Canton, 19
 Cape Harding, 53
 Cape Small Point, 44-5
 carpenter, Thomas Neal, 40
 Carter, James, 13,26,40
 Cary, 58
 Cassidy, 38
 Castine, 75
 Cathance Stream, 30
 cattle, 37-8,59,64
 Charles I, 12
 Charles II, 26
 Chase, Anthony, 62
 Chase, John, 65
 Chase, Judah, 52,62
 Chase, Robert, 24,63
 Chismore, Jacob, 31
 christening baron, 13
 Church of England, 26
 Church, Capt., 20
 Church, Col., 18,26
 Clapp, 39
 Clarke, 45
 Clarke, Jacob, 31
 Clarke, Samuel, 31,39,40
 Cleaves, John, 12,26
 clothing, 52,54,58,65
 Cochran, James, 27,34,44
 Cole, Nicholas, 20,76
 Collicut, Richard, 13,26,45
 Committee of Correspondence, 72-3
 Congregational Church, 49,59,60
 Conner, Ann, 55
 conscription, during
 Revolutionary War, 75
 Converse, Major, 20

- Coombs, 38
- Coombs, Arthur, 31
- Coombs, George, 31,64,74
- Coombs, P., 31,54
- corn mills, 24
- corn, 14,26,64,75
- corn, price of, 75
- Cornish, Cypron, 31
- costume, 52,54
- costume, of later settlers, 58
- cotton, 65
- Cotton, Thomas, 73
- Cow Island, 52
- cows, 59
- Crain, Richard, 31,52
- Creek, Edward, 13,26
- crime & punishment, 54-5,61,73
- Cross, James, 24
- Crumbie, 49
- currency troubles, 41,47,75
- Curtis, 58
- Curtis, James, 66,67,68,71,73
- Curtis, Nathaniel, 72,75
- Danforth, Enoch, 65
- Darumkin, 16,17
- Davidson, Rev., 51
- Day, 37
- Declaration of Independence, 73
- deeds, types of, 22
- disease, 12,20
- Domhegon, 16
- Donglen, Gov., 17
- Doughty, 72
- draft of men, Revolutionary War, 75
- Dresden, 12
- Drummond, Alexander, 31
- Dummer, Gov., 35,36
- Dunlap, David, 31,38
- Dunlap, Elizabeth, 58
- Dunlap, Hugh, 58,70,75
- Dunlap, Jane, 58
- Dunlap, John, 31,39,58,65,69,74
- Dunlap, Jonathan, 40
- Dunlap, Robert, 31,40,51,55,58,61
- Dunlap, Samuel, 70
- Dunning, 63
- Dunning, Andrew, 28,31,35,39,40,58,66,69,72,73,74,75
- Dunning, Benjamin, 28,39
- Dunning, David, 14,31,32,37,3947,48,49,55,60
- Dunning, James, 29,31,34,40,43,47,62,74
- Dunning, John, 14,24,39,60,74
- Dunning, Robert, 28,57,66,74
- Dunning, Samuel, 43
- Dunning, William, 31,70
- Durham, boundary with, 65
- Durham, taxed by Brunswick, 74
- Dwier, Thomas, 75
- earthquake in 1755, 55,61
- Eastern River, 12
- Eaton Claim, 31
- Eaton's Brook, 70
- Eaton, 35
- Eaton, Daniel, 57,65
- Eaton, Elisha, 27,59,62
- Eaton, Jacob, 31
- Eaton, Moses, 33
- Eaton, Samuel, 27,33,40,57,62,68,72
- economic troubles, 41,47,75
- education, 22,30,38,47,49,55,61
- Ellis, 13
- Ellis, Jonathan, 27
- Ellis, Rev., 61
- Elvens, Rev., 59
- entertainment, 58
- factory boarding house, 42
- falls, 11,30
- Farrin, John, 55,61
- Finney see also Phinney
- Finney, Col., 72
- Finney, Molly, 56-7, 61
- fire, Meeting House, 30
- fires, on Plains, 26
- fires, see also forest fires
- Fish Hill, 74
- Fish House Hill, 33,35
- fisheries, 12,14,16,33,35,45
- flagstaff, 29,42
- Flaherty, Richard, 40
- flax, 65
- flood in 1785, 24,41
- Flying Point, 50,56
- food prices, 41
- forest fires, 14
- forest fires, see also fire
- forest in late 1600's, 14
- forest products, 14,38,47,53,59,64
- Forsaith, Mary, 50
- Fort George, 13,23,29,32,35,37,40,42,43,44,46,47,51,53,59,70
- fort, at Augusta, 45
- Fort, at Swan Island (near Richmond), 45-6
- fort, Gov. Andros., 53
- fort, Pejepscot, 18-9
- fort, petition to build, 22
- Fort, Sir Edward Andros, 23,26
- forts, 16,18-9,20,26-7

- Fowler, David, 70
 fowling, 34
 Free Will Meeting House,
 Topsham, 38
 Freeport boundary, 65
 French and Indian Wars, 12,13,
 14-23,26-30,32-6,38,42-3,44-5,
 47-8,49-50,51-3,54,55-8,62,63
 freshet of 1785, 24,41
 fulling mill, 24
 Fulton, 13
 Fulton, John, 61
 Fulton, Robert, 70
 fur and pelts, 12,14,17,26,35
 Gardiner, Christopher, 12
 Gardiner, Henry, 66,67
 garrisons, 35,37,38-9,57
 garrisons, Topsham, 38
 Gatchell, 38
 Gatchell, John, 31,39,47,53,55-6,61
 Gatchell, Moses, 76
 Gatchell, Samuel, 31
 Gatchell, Stephen, 54,61,66
 geese, in payment for
 Sebascodegan Island, 76
 George I, 22,27,29,42
 Gibbs, Henry, 48,60
 Giffen, Nehemiah, 40
 Giveen, see Given
 Given, 50
 Given, Daniel, 39
 Given, David, 28,31,35,37-9,40,
 48,70
 Given, James, 63
 Given, Jane, 39
 Given, John, 24,31,38,40,56-7,63
 Given, Martha, 39,69
 Given, Robert, 24,38,40,51
 Given, Samuel, 24,38
 Given, Thomas, 56
 Given, William, 38,70
 Goddard, Robert, 65
 Gore, 38
 Gorges, Ferdinando, 11,12,13
 Graffam, Ephraim, 74
 Grame, Michael, 34
 Gray, Thomas, 31
 Great Island, see
 Sebascodegan Island
 George I, 22,27,29,42n Island
 Great Lots, 65
 Great Lots, see also land
 Great Lots, see also
 Plan of Brunswick
 Green, factory agent, 30
 grist mill, 38
 Gross, 58
 Gurnet Point, 39
 Gyles, Capt., 30,34,35,46
 Gyles, James, 16-7
 Gyles, John, 23,31,43,44
 Gyles, Thomas, 13,26
 Hacker, 65
 Haley, Pelatiah, 71
 Ham, 38
 Ham, Joseph, 39
 Ham, Tobias, 31,52
 Hardings, 58
 Harmon, Capt., 33-4
 Harmon, Col., 27,33,36,37,40,50
 Harpswell Road, 37
 Harpswell, incorporated, 27,39,62
 Harvard College, lands on
 Merriconeag, 20,37
 Harwood Brook, 55,65
 Harwood, George, 55,61
 Harwood, Thomas, 70
 hat, 52,54
 hay, 57,70
 Hayden, George, 68
 Haynes, 13
 Heath, 31,35,46
 Heath, Joseph, 31,42,45
 Henry IV of France, 10
 Hervey, James, 31
 Hinkley, 28,37,38,50,51,74
 Hinkley, Aaron, 31,53,64,67,68,
 70-2,76
 Hinkley, Benjamin, 68
 Hinkley, Edward, 31,54,61
 Hinkley, Gideon, 31,54,61
 Hinkley, Isaac, 54,61
 Hinkley, Noah, 51
 Hinkley, Samuel, 31,39,40,47,
 48,52,54,61
 Hinkley, Seth 31,52,54,61
 Hinkley, Shubael, 31
 historical method in 1795, 13
 Historical Society of Mass., 13
 Hodge, 49
 hogs, 64,65
 Holman, Hannah, 45
 Holman, Samuel, 45
 Hopkins, 72
 Hopkins, Dr., 61
 Hopkins, Samuel, 27
 horses, 59
 Howard's Point, 54
 Hunt, Ephraim, 74
 Hunt, John, 74

- Hunt, William, 74
- Hunter, 50,52
- Hunter, Adam, 31,61
- Hunter, Elizabeth, 62
- Hunter, Isaac, 35
- Hunter, James, 35
- Hunter, John, 35
- hunting, see fowling
- illiteracy, 22
- Incorporation of Brunswick, 28,39,40,60
- Incorporation of Harpswell, 27,39,62
- Incorporation of Topsham, 61
- Indian burial ground, 16
- Indian language, 23
- Indian Tommy, 35,44
- Indians, 10,12,13,14-23,26-30, 32-36,38,42-3,44,45,47-8,49, 50,51-3,54,55-8,62,63,76
- Indians, attitude toward, 48
- Indians, land claims, 15
- Ireland (name of area of Bath), 44
- Irish (Scotch-Irish) settlers, 31,54
- Irish immigrants, 63
- Isle of Shoals, 20
- Jack, Andrew, 31
- Jaquish, Richard, 33,36-7,50,60
- Jay Point, 19
- Jeffries, David, 21,29
- Jenkins, Philip, 31
- Jesuits, 10,20,27,32,36-7,40
- Jones, Lemuel, 65
- Jones, Phineas, 36
- Jones, Thomas, 65
- Jordan, Abijah, 57,70
- Jordan, Dominicus, 13,26
- Jordan, James, 31
- Jordan, John, 31
- Jordan, Robert, 13,26
- Kennebec River, 22,26
- Kennebis (Indian Sachem), 45
- Kennecum, 72
- Kimball, Thomas, 13,26
- Kincaid, 69
- King Philip's War, 12,13,14,26
- King's Mast, destroyed by Revolutionaries, 69
- King, Capt., 20
- labor contracts, 65
- Lake, 45
- land prices, 21
- land titles, 15,21
- land, deed from Indians, 76
- land, see also deeds
- land, see also patents
- land, see also Pejepscot Proprietors
- land, see also Plan of Brunswick
- land, see also Plymouth Company
- land, see also surveys
- Larrabee, 70
- Larrabee, Benjamin, 28,31,35,38, 40,46,47,48,53,61,68
- Larrabee, James, 53
- Larrabee, Nathaniel, 53,66,67, 68,71,73,74,75
- Larrabee, Stephen, 53
- Larrabee, William, 53
- Lawson's Plantation, 21,44
- Lawson, Christopher, 45
- Lemont, 37,50,62
- Lexington, Battle of, 67
- Libby, Jane, 51
- Libby, Samuel, 13,26
- Liberty Tree, 69
- Lincoln Bloc, 45
- Linsay, John, 40
- Linsay, Samuel, 40
- Lithgow, 19,70,72
- Lithgow, Robert, 57
- Little Androscoggin River, 21
- Little, Josiah, 65
- Littlefield, Peter, 54
- livestock, 59
- Londonderry, 43
- Loring, Rev., 59
- lots, layout in reference to fort, 27,29
- lots, see also land
- lots, see also Plan of Brunswick
- Loudon, Lord, 24
- Louisburg, expedition to, 49-50,60
- Lovell's War, 45
- lumber, 47,53,59,64
- lumber, in payment for lots, 38
- Lumken, Samuel, 54,61
- Malcom, John, 31,35,40,57
- Malcom, William, 31
- mall, Indians near, 60
- Mallet, John, 31
- maps, 54
- maps, see also plan
- Maquoit, 13,17,18,26,30,35,43, 44,49,52,56,59
- Mare Point, 17,20-21,37,49,59
- Marston, Benjamin, 12,26
- Martin, Matthew, 24,56
- Martin, Thomas, 59

- Mason's Rock, 28,39
 Mason, John, 50
 Massachusetts Bay Colony, 11
 Massachusetts General Court, 22, 43,49,54
 Mather, Cotton, 18,19
 McClenethan, 49
 McFarland's garrison, 61
 McFarland, 52
 McFarland, James, 28,31,35,37, 40,50-1
 McFarland, Robert, 69
 McFarland, Sarah, 62
 McKeen, residence, 17
 McLathlin, Rev., 51
 McLellen, Capt., 57
 McLellen, Joseph, 57
 McNess, William, 50,57,60
 Means, Thomas, 56,61,70
 medical treatment (trepanning), 52
 Meeting House, 22,27,30,38,39,40,55
 Meeting House, New Meadows, 27
 Meeting House, Topsham, 27
 Melcher, 58
 Melcher, Joseph, 68
 Mercier, Andrew L., 51
 Mercier, W. L., 51
 Mere Point, see Mare Point
 Merriconeag, 15,16,17,20,26,34, 36,37,44,76
 Merrill, Abel, 65
 Merrill, John, 16,58,65,70,71
 Merrill, Roger, 39,53
 Merrymeeting Bay, 12,26,27
 Merrymeeting, coaster, 61
 Middle Bay, 12,17,26,37,38,49,56,59
 military preparations, 19
 military, see also fort
 military, see also
 French and Indian Wars
 military, see also
 Revolutionary War
 militia, 53,66,67
 mill, fulling, 24
 mill, grist, 38
 Miller, Rev., 25,59,64,76
 Miller, Rev., dismissal, 41,68
 mills, corn, 24
 mills, saw, 41,59
 Minot, Henry, 38
 Minot, John, 28,32,35,38,45,62
 Minot, Marcia, 62
 Minot, Stephen, 21,62
 Minot, Thomas, 62
 Minute Men, 67
 Moeburn, Capt., 49
 Moffir, John, 50
 Moffit, 37,52
 Moffit, Archibald, 31,37
 monetary troubles, 41,47,75
 Moody, 33,50,60
 Moody, Samuel, 17,62
 Morse, Joseph, 72
 Morton, 49
 Morton, Rev., 51
 Moulton, Capt., 66,67
 Moulton, Col., 36
 Mountfort, 45,52,62
 Mountjoy, 12
 Mowett, Capt., 70-1
 Muddy River, 13,17
 Mugg, 15
 municipal budget, in 1740, 48
 murder, attitude toward, 48
 Murray, John, 76
 music, 58
 Mustard, James, 31,60,61
 nails, 65
 Neal, Thomas, 40
 Nehonongasset, 16
 New Meadows, 17,32,38,40,45,56
 New Meadows, Meeting House, 27
 New Style calendar, 55
 Newichewanot, 23
 Newman, Hannah, 55
 Norridgewock, 20,32
 Nova Scotia, 72
 Noyes, Belcher, 31,44
 Noyes, C. L., 50
 Noyes, house, 32
 Noyes, Oliver, 21,44
 Numbessewie, 16
 Orr, 24
 Orr, John, 24,38,63,65
 Orr, Mary, 63,69-70
 Osburn, 49
 Oullon, John, 53
 Owen, Gideon, 68
 Owen, Philip, 72
 Owen, William, 39,76
 oxen, 59
 Packard, Prof., 38
 Parker, John, 16,44
 patent, to T. Purchase
 & G. Weymouth, 11
 patent, to Wharton, 16,26
 patents, see also land
 Patten, 58
 Patten, John, 61,70
 Patten, William, 61,70

- Peaks Hill, 74
- Pejepscot (sloop), 30,43
- Pejepscot Company, 22,26,35
- Pejepscot Company, see also Pejepscot Proprietors
- Pejepscot Falls, 23,35
- Pejepscot Plains, 19
- Pejepscot Plains, see also Plains
- Pejepscot Proprietors, 22,29,30, 31,37,38,44-5,47,48,49,62,65,76
- Pejepscot Proprietors, see also Pejepscot Company
- Pejepscot River, 27
- Pejepscot, meaning of name, 11
- Pemaquid, 17
- Pennacook Falls, 19
- Pennell, 58
- Penobscot Indians, 18
- Perkins, Mary, 69
- Phillips, John, 20
- Phinney, 24,63
- Phinney, Robert, 31,63
- Phinney, see also Finney
- Phippeney, Andrew, 13,21,26
- Phippeney, George, 13,21,26,76
- physician, William Spear, 38
- Pierpoint, 49
- Piscataqua expedition, 20
- Piscataqua, 19,20
- plague, 12
- Plains, 26
- Plains, see also Pejepscot Plains
- plan of Brunswick, 7,29,54,65
- plan of Topsham, 54
- Pleasant Point, 13
- Pleasant Point, 33,50
- Plymouth Company, 12,45
- poor people, benevolence to, 38
- Popham, 11
- Popple, 16
- postal service, by dog, 52
- postmaster, 57
- potatoes, 64
- Potter, James, 31,57,70
- Potter, William, 52
- Potts, 36
- Presbyterian Church, 38,49,51,55, 59,60,76
- price controls, 75
- prices, 41
- prices, before revolution, 65
- prices, during Revolutionary War, 75
- Prince, Rev., 76
- privateer, 74-5
- privateer, in Harpswell, 72
- property valuation, 74
- Province Tax, exemption from, 22,30
- psalms, 58
- public house, 38,57
- punishment, 54-5,61
- Purchase, Thomas, 11-2,13,14,26
- Purinton, 72
- Purinton, Col., 70
- Purinton, Ezekiel, 38
- Purinton, Heskiah, 54,61
- Purinton, John, 76
- Quahacook, 27
- Quakers, settle in Brunswick, 65
- Quebec, Battle of, 27,29
- Quebec, captives carried to, 53
- Rale, Sebastian, 10,27,32,36-7,40
- Randall, 24
- Reding, Thomas, 12,26
- Reed, 50
- Reed, Elizabeth, 70
- Reed, John, 70,75
- Reed, Mary, 69
- Reed, William, 31,74
- religion, 13,22,25,26,30,35,40, 48,49,51,55,59,60,62,64,65
- religion, worship practices, 25,58,64
- Revolution in England, 18
- Revolutionary War, 64-76
- Richmond Fort, 45-6
- Rideout, Benjamin, 68
- Rideout, Nicholas, 74
- Rigby, 12
- Ring, 65
- road taxes, 49,65
- road, laid out, 23
- road, to Durham, 65
- road, Twelve Rod, 29
- Robbin, Decele, 13
- Robinhood, 14,76
- Robinson, Charles, 31
- Rocamoco, 21
- Rogers, Col., 24
- Rogers, Peter, 21
- Ross, Barton, 53,70
- Ross, James, 35
- Ross, John, 52-3
- Ross, Robert, 52-3,61
- Ross, Sam, 53
- Ross, William, 24,52-3,61,63,69
- Royalboro (Durham), boundary with, 65
- Ruck, John, 21
- rum, 35

- Rutherford, John, 40
 Rutherford, Robert, Rev.,
 37,40,47,49,60
 Ryan, Charles, 70
 Sabattus River, 12,44
 sachems, 16,20,45
 Saco, 40
 Sagadahoc River, 26
 sagamores, 16,20
 Sagettawon, 76
 salmon, 12,16,33
 Savage, Ephraim, 21,22,26
 saw mills, 24,41
 Sawacook, 27
 Scales, James, surveyor, 57
 Scales, William, 54
 scalplings, 14,26,34,44,51-2,54,
 56,60,61
 schools, see education
 Schwartkin garden, 37
 Sea Flower, privateer, 74-5
 Sears, John, 13,26
 Sebascodegan Island, 15,16,17,
 36,44,54,72,76
 Seguin, 26
 Sereumpkin, 13
 sermons, 25
 settlers, proposal for, 23
 Sewall, Dummer, 39
 Sewall, Samuel, 35,36
 Shapleigh, Nicholas, 15,16
 sheep, 59,65
 Sherburn, Capt., 20
 shipbuilding, 61,69
 shipping, 64
 ships on Androscoggin River, 18
 Shirley, Gov., 48,49,51,60
 shoemaker, Anthony Vincent, 40
 Simmons, John, 70-1
 Simpson, 50
 Simpson, Josiah, 24,63
 Simpson, Lewis, 24,63
 Simpson, William, 31,35,63
 Skolfield, Ann, 57,63
 Skolfield, Clement, 63,76
 Skolfield, George, 56,63
 Skolfield, Jacob, 65
 Skolfield, John, 74
 Skolfield, Joseph, 63
 Skolfield, Martha, 63
 Skolfield, Mary, 63
 Skolfield, Stephen, 63
 Skolfield, Susan, 63
 Skolfield, Thomas, 24,31,39,54,
 57,63,64,69,73,74
 Skolfield, William, 63,74
 Smart, John, 24,63
 Smith's Brook, 56
 Smith's garrison, 61
 Smith, 38,59
 Smith, Joseph, 31,39,52
 smoking-fish point, 21
 Snow, 38,72
 Snow, Isaac, 31,64,71
 Spalding, 62
 Spear House, 71
 Spear, Robert, 24,31,38,40,57,63
 Spear, William, 31,38,40,61,63,74
 Spruce Company, 70,71
 Spurwink, 13
 Stackpole, 39
 Stanwood, David, 50,60,69,70,74
 Stanwood, Ebenezer, 29,31,35,43,
 50,51,60,66,69,70,72,74
 Stanwood, Eleanor, 70
 Stanwood, Elizabeth, 70
 Stanwood, James, 70,74
 Stanwood, Jane, 69,70,74
 Stanwood, John, 70
 Stanwood, Mary, 70
 Stanwood, Phillip, 70
 Stanwood, Robert, 70
 Stanwood, Samuel, 40,50,51,54,
 62,66,67,68,70,73,74
 Stanwood, Susan, 70,74
 Stanwood, Thomas, 69,70
 Stanwood, William, 50,68,69,
 70,74,75
 Starbird, John, 56
 Starbird, Richard, 52,56,62
 Starbird, William, 52,62
 staves for barrels, 14
 Stevens, Thomas, 17
 Stinson, William, 35
 stocks(punishment), 54-5,61
 Stone, Benjamin, 58,66,67,68,
 69,70,73,74
 Stone, Daniel, 42,74
 Stone, Jotham, 74
 Stone, Narcissa, house, 33
 Stover, 33
 Stover, John, 36
 Sturdy Beggar, 75
 sturgeon, 12,16,33,35
 suicide, 55
 Sullivan, Gov., 18,45
 survey of area, 36
 survey of Brunswick, 54,61,65
 survey of Topsham, 54
 survey, see also land

- Swain, John, 13,26
 Swan Island, 45-6
 swine, 59
 Sylvester, Burton, 33
 tanner, Joseph Smith, 39
 tanners, 52
 tarring, 69
 tavern on the Plains, 23
 tavern, 37
 tavern, James Thompson, 54
 taxation for roads, 49,65
 taxation, 49,73,75
 taxes, exemption for settlers, 12
 taxes, exemption, 22,30
 Taylor, Isaac, 30
 Temple, Robert, 21,22,43
 Ten Mile Falls, 12,44
 Terramugus, 17,27
 Thomas, Charles, 53
 Thompson, 38,39,40,50,72
 Thompson, Alexander, 31
 Thompson, Benjamin, 31
 Thompson, Brigadier, 75
 Thompson, Col., 70-1
 Thompson, Cornelius, 31,74
 Thompson, Harriet, 70
 Thompson, James, 31,52,54,74
 Thompson, Joseph, 31
 Thompson, Rebecca, 70
 Thompson, Samuel, 64,66,68,73
 Thompson, Thomas, 66,70-1,73
 Thorn, Thomas, 31,35,52,61
 Thorn, William, 31,52
 Thornton, James, 34,43
 Thornton, Matthew, 34,43
 Thowit, Alexander, 13,26
 tomahawk, 14
 Topsham Foreside, 31
 Topsham, 16,27
 Topsham, England, 21
 Topsham, incorporation, 61
 Topsham, Meeting House, 27
 Topsham, settlement, 13,38,47
 Tories, 62,67,68-9,70,72-3
 Torry, 58
 Totman, Capt., 72
 Town Record, 31
 town records, 30
 Tracy, 74
 trade, coasting, 59,64
 trade, with England, 66
 trade, with Indians, 35
 trade, with West Indies, 41
 Trading House, John Minot, 38
 transportation, 23,64
 treaty, at Arrowsic, 36
 Tregowth, Thomas, 32
 trepanning, 52
 turnpike, 16,40,54
 turnpike bridge, 40
 Twelve Rod Road, 29
 Upper Carrying Place, 44
 Urquhart, 27
 valuation of property, 74
 Vincent, Anna, 52,62
 Vincent, Anthony, 40
 Vincent, John, 35
 Vincent, William, 42
 wage rates, 41
 Walker, Joseph, 19
 Walter, 28
 Walton, Capt., 20
 War, Revolutionary,
 see Revolutionary War
 Wars, French and Indian,
 see French and Indian Wars
 Warumber, 16,26
 Warumbo Deed, 13,29
 Washburn, 52,61
 Washburn, Thomas, 40
 Watts, John, 21
 Way, 12,13,26
 Way, Elizabeth, 12
 Way, George, 15
 weather in 1688, 18
 Webb, Henry, 13,26
 Wedon, 16
 Wentworth, Gov., 35,44
 Wentworth, John, 21
 West Meeting House, 24
 West, Abigail, 62
 Westbrook, Col., 32,36
 Weston, 58
 Weymouth, George, 11
 whaling, 11
 Wharton, 12,17,26,29
 Wharton, Richard, 26,44
 Wharton, Thomas, 13,16
 Wheelwright, John, 23
 Whigby, 21
 whipping posts, 54-5,61
 Whiskeag, 21
 White's Island, 12
 White, Hugh, 31,39
 White, Nicholas, 13,26
 Whitfield, Rev., 58
 Whitney, 38
 Whitney, John, 31
 Whitney, Samuel, 31,54
 Widgeon Cove, 76

wigs, 54
 Wihiwermie, 16
 Wilder, Rev., 32
 Wilson, Hugh, 58
 Wilson, Rev., 51
 Wilson, Samuel, 58
 Wilson, Thomas, 58,69,72-3
 Winchell, Samuel, 76
 Winter Harbor, 19
 Winthrop, Adam, 21,37,45
 Wiswell, John, 62,71
 witchcraft, 58
 wood as fuel, 64
 Woodside, 24,29,30,31,35,47,50,52
 Woodside, Adam, 62
 Woodside, Anna, 52
 Woodside, Anthony, 51,53,62
 Woodside, George, 53,62
 Woodside, James, 62
 Woodside, Jane, 52,62
 Woodside, John, 50,62
 Woodside, Margaret, 52
 Woodside, Mary, 52
 Woodside, Vincent, 50,51,62,
 68-9,74
 Woodside, William, 31,40,43,48,
 50,52,62,64,74
 Woodward, Gilbert, 39
 Woodward, Nathan, 39
 Woodward, P., 31
 wool, 65
 Work, James, 31
 York Records, 12,17
 York, Thomas, 13,26
 Young, Abijah, 56-7
 Young, John, 17